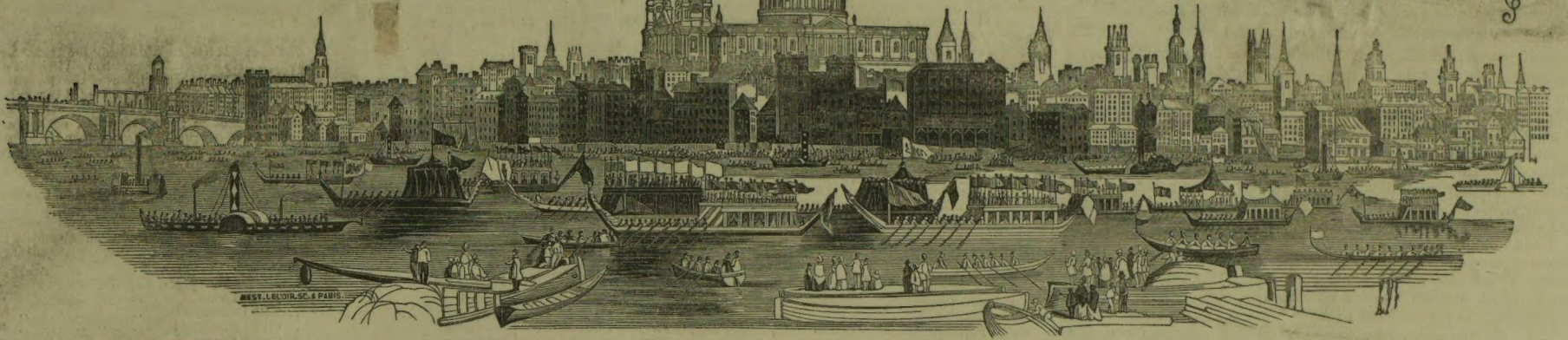


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 274.—Vol. XI.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

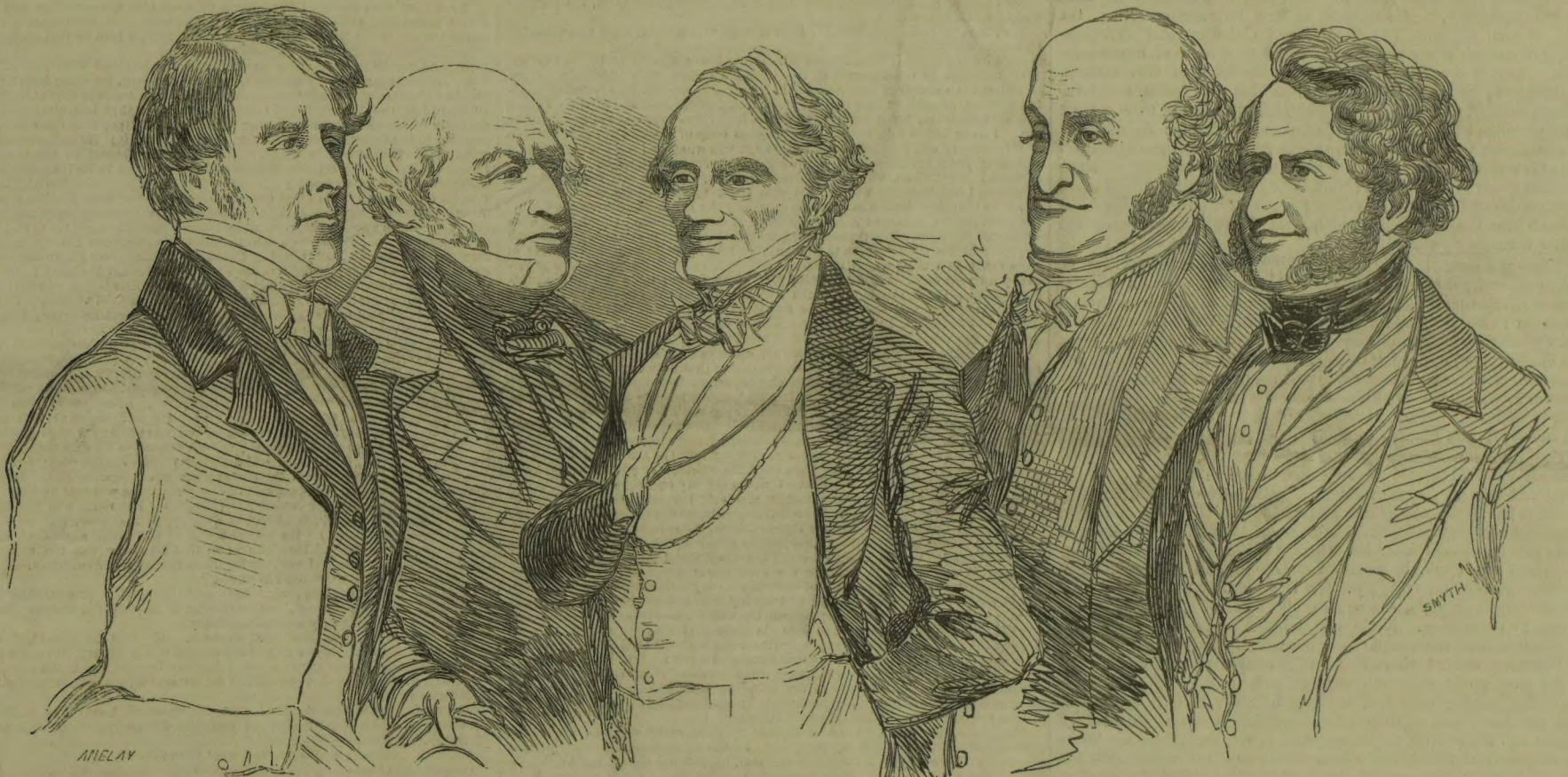
THE ELECTIONS.

THE absorbing question of the week has been the Elections. Not that party spirit runs as high as on some occasions comparatively recent, or that any one vital question is hanging in the balance, waiting the decision of the Hustings; on the contrary, the two parties have approached, and to some extent exchanged attributes. The Conservatives have abjured Protection; the Whigs are extending the power of the Church. A few years ago, it would have

been folly in any one to have predicted such results: the inference is that no party can act continuously up to a fixed and settled policy; they are driven leagues wide of the line of sailing by the cross winds of circumstance. The chances are, therefore, that a party professing the principle of adhesion to one point, will, ere long, be driven from it. As soon as the cry of "No Surrender!" is raised, we may be sure there is a capitulation and compromise pending. When a garrison begins to talk of yielding, though in a

tone of defiance, it proves that the enemy is becoming formidable. So, as no great question is tested by the present Election, we augur that the next Parliament will be one of comparatively little change; no long-cherished system will sink in it; and, if the Conservatives gain the numerical preponderance, it is just possible they may merit their name by preserving.

But, though thus shorn of excitement, as compared with former struggles, the Election is, of itself, and for what it involves, an



MR. PAYNE.

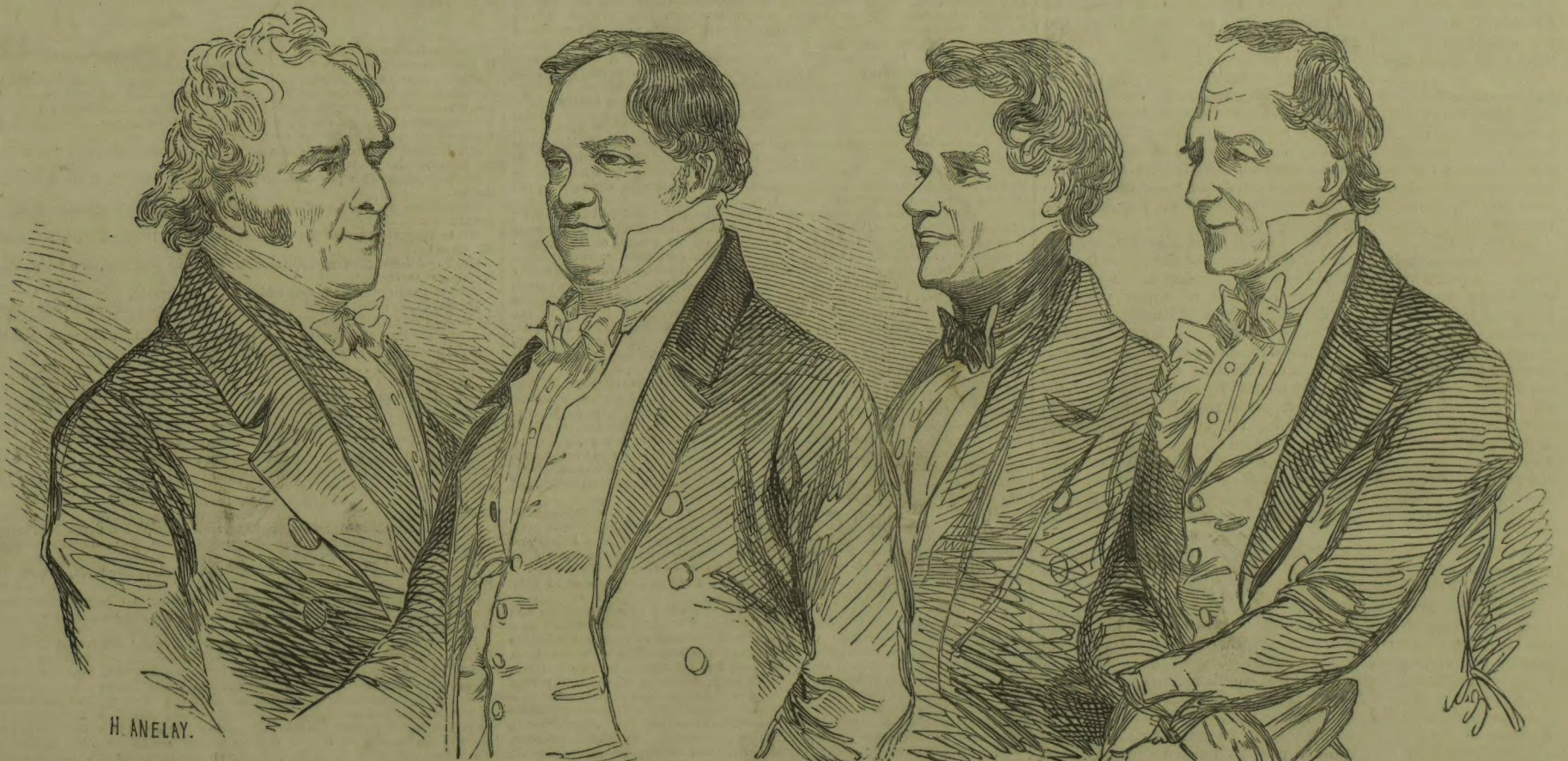
SIR GEORGE LARPENT.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

MR. PATTISON.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.



MR. MASTERMAN.

ALDERMAN JOHNSON.

MR. DEVAN.

MR. FRESHFIELD.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

event fraught with interest. We are too apt to think lightly, and lower the estimate of the great appeal to the people, by mixing up with it the extraneous and accidental circumstances by which it is accompanied. The proceedings of the Hustings are a never-failing subject of satire. The platitudes; the *ad captandum* appeals to prejudice; the gross flattery showered upon the "independent electors" and "enlightened constituencies," who, perhaps, are neither perfectly independent nor superabundantly enlightened; the expedients—we might call them tricks—by which success has sometimes been purchased; the treating, and bribery, and seduction of voters; all this has furnished many a theme to the satirist, whether he wielded the pen or the pencil. Yet, under all this, and in spite of it, there remains the one great, vital principle, that the people have thrown into their hands, fully and certainly, the governing power of the State. Parists and framers of Utopian Constitutions may denounce the working of the system, and point out the faults alluded to. They are defects, and they do diminish our claim to the possession of an ideally perfect system; but, notwithstanding, what could be substituted for it, without infinite loss, and extreme injury to all that free men should value?

Let no one imagine that greater purity, that a higher political morality, is ensured by narrowing the lease on which the Government rests. France, the next great Constitutional State of Europe, has the smallest possible elective constituency, in proportion to its population. Is the standard of public feeling higher than in England? On the contrary: the Government, with the countless offices in its gift, commands the electors; the abuses of the old rotten boroughs in England were as nothing in their effects on the well-being of the people, compared with "the system" in France. In England, the representation was in the hands of the Crown, checked by a great amount of the same influence possessed by the two sections of the Aristocracy; in the conflict between them, the people always gained something; there were also large constituencies, too strong to be coerced, too numerous to be bought, through which "liberal opinions" or "popular principles," whichever Mr. Disraeli pleases, always found their way. In France there is but one power, that of the Crown: let those who sneer at the popular element in our Constitution, look at results. The French Deputy is without responsibility to the people, in the true sense of the term; and we find them falling from the rank of Statesmen to the degradation of criminals, convicted of the most vulgar corruption, and subjected to fine, imprisonment, and the loss of civil rights. The Testes, and Cubières, and Pellapras, are the creation of a narrow and imperfect system of representation. Retreat yet further from the popular form of Government, and what do we find? A people, like that of Prussia, comparatively wealthy, and certainly well educated, subjected to a refined and complicated despotism, but just granted a Public Administration of Justice, and not yet allowed the free interchange of thought. The Government is said to be exemplary in its money dealings, at once honest and frugal; but, where no means of detection exist, much of this must be taken for granted. It is neither the French nor the Prussian system, that Englishmen would find better than their own.

There is a class of writers constantly pointing out the corruption, the mean and paltry vices, often found at work within a popular system of representation, by showing that one always accompanies the other: they insinuate it is inherent in it. We have cited two cases of more restricted influence on the part of the people, upon the Government, one being more corrupt, and both certainly less free, than ourselves. Where shall we turn to next? To pure despotisms? We have examples before us in Russia and Turkey, and, in each of them, peculation and bribery are not exceptions to the rule—they are the rule itself.

The Emperor Alexander once said that the Admirals would steal his fleet, if they only knew where they could sell it. All the naval and military departments are a mass of embezzlement; and Nicholas has been compelled quite recently to degrade and exile some of his highest officers. He does all that a man of immense energy can do to check it; but where it is the interest of so many to conceal the truth, it is easy to keep him ill informed. The Eastern mode of managing matters is still more undisguised; the Pachas buy their posts, and squeeze the amount again out of the people by sheer force. Nations unpolicied and barbarous cannot be admitted into the comparison; but we may be pretty sure power will be most abused where there is the least limit to it.

We may go in another direction, and we shall be as far from perfection among universal suffrage and the ballot. If we can take the Americans on their own showing, they are as conscious of abuses and absurdities in their system as we are in ours. What we deduce from this is, that we ought not to allow ourselves to fall into the habit of underrating the institutions under which we live. In our very familiarity with them we overlook half their value. We must go as far back as the republic of Rome to find a state in which the elective principle was so generally carried out; and there are men who can be enthusiastic over the voting of the Tribes and Comitia of Rome, who would scorn to give a moment's thought to the working of the suffrage in Finsbury or Marylebone. Half of what is set upon stilts, and looks grand and dignified in history, is made so only by time: all the petty features have dropped out of sight—we see the results without the processes. What evidence we do possess, shows the Roman form of canvassing to have been ostentatiously servile. Shakespeare has revived one election scene, and in it the candidate shows as much contempt of the people as the owner of a rotten borough reduced by the Reform Bill, to beg what he before took without asking—forced to "cog their hearts from them," to parley for the "sweet voices" of the populace, and treat for their "price of the Consulship."

Let the people keep firm hold of the right of Election, and not suffer themselves to be sneered out of one jot of the power it gives them. They are improving in the power of using it. The gross debauchery and violence of the Elections of former years are becoming traditional. They live in the prints of Hogarth, and the representations of the Westminster hustings of a far more recent period. Drunkenness and fights were the constant accompaniments of a contest; and it was part of the duty of a candidate to submit to a pelting—a practice abated by the abolition of the pillory, to which the hustings bore some resemblance, when both were contemporary. The shortening the duration of Elections, and the division of cities and boroughs into polling districts, have had a most salutary influence. The contest is so soon over, that the passions have scarcely time to get excited by opposition, as in the ten and fifteen days struggles of the good old times. Though the idea lingers in a few places, we are losing the notion that an Election must be a saturnalia, a suspension of all order and decency. It is in the largest constituencies that the fewest excesses are committed; and we have no doubt the spirit in which the Metropolitan Elections is conducted has its effect throughout the country. Indeed, the conduct of the people, where they are most massed together, shows how safely, with advancing knowledge and intelligence, they may be trusted with a power which, to the greater part of Europe, is unknown; and, where it is admitted, is dreaded, granted sparingly, and exercised under suspicion and distrust; but it is the free spirit kept up by her Elective system that has made England what she is. The power invested by it in the body of the people could not safely be given to any form of absolute power, though it were possible for it to be used with absolute wisdom.

THE CITY ELECTION.—PORTRAITS OF THE CANDIDATES.

We have engraved upon the preceding page, Portraits of the Nine Candidates, from sketches, taken by our artist, on the day of Nomination in the Guildhall. In the centre of the group of Liberals is Lord John Russell, whose public life has already been sketched in our columns.

Next is Mr. JAMES PATTISON, who represented the City in the Parliaments of 1835 and 1837; was unsuccessful at the general election in 1841, but was elected in October, 1843, filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Matthew Wood. Mr. Pattison is a merchant; and his father and grandfather were engaged in commercial pursuits; the family estate is at Plumstead, in Kent, where the Pattisons have been settled for nearly a century.

SIR GEORGE GERARD DE ROCHEPIER LARPENT formerly represented Nottingham in Parliament. He was created a Baronet in 1841.

Baron DE LIONEL ROTHSCHILD is the eldest son of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the celebrated millionaire. (A brief sketch of his life will be found at page 76.)

Mr. WILLIAM PAYNE is the well-known Coroner of London and Southwark.

Of the Conservatives, Mr. MASTERMAN is at the head of the long-established banking firm in Lombard-street. Mr. Masterman sat for the City in the late Parliament.

Mr. JOHN JOHNSON is Alderman of the Ward of Dowgate, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1845-46.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER BEVAN is the third partner in the banking firm of Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., in Lombard-street.

Mr. JAMES WILLIAM FRESHFIELD is one of the solicitors to the Bank of England, and at the head of the firm of the Messrs. Freshfield, in New Bank Buildings, Lothbury.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE METROPOLIS.

CITY OF LONDON.—RETURN OF THREE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

The nomination of candidates for the City of London took place on Wednesday at Guildhall.

Mr. Payne, the Coroner, entered the hall soon after ten o'clock; Mr. Masterman and Mr. Bevan, arrived at eleven, and were warmly received by their friends. Lord John Russell and the other candidates did not make their appearance until after the preliminary proceedings had commenced; they were severally greeted with loud cheers by their respective adherents.

After the accustomed forms, Jones Lloyd, Esq., nominated Lord John Russell, and Wm. Hawes, Esq., seconded the proposal.

Thomas Baring, Esq., nominated John Masterman, Esq.—Russell Ellice, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Wm. Henry Prescott, Esq., proposed James Pattison, Esq., and strongly exhorted the Liberal electors to unite in supporting the four Liberal candidates. (Loud cheers.)—John Dillon, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Thomas Wilson, Esq., proposed J. W. Freshfield, Esq.—The nomination was seconded by Sir Chapman Marshall.

Thomas Hankey, Jun., Esq., proposed Sir George Larpent.—Wm. John Hall, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Horsley Palmer, Esq., proposed Mr. Alderman Johnson.—The nomination was seconded by Mr. Deputy Brown.

P. A. Taylor, Esq., proposed Baron Lionel Nathan Rothschild.—J. Ingram Travers, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Abel Smith, Esq., proposed, and John Bradbury, Esq., seconded, the nomination of R. L. Bevan, Esq.

J. P. Neeles, Esq., proposed W. Payne, Esq., whose nomination was seconded by James Mellor, Esq.

Lord John Russell then presented himself, but was unable to proceed for several minutes, in consequence of the repeated cheers with which he was received and the uproar which prevailed. Having succeeded in obtaining a partial hearing, he said—"I am here before you in fulfilment of the promise I made a short time since, for it shall not be said that I was ashamed to appear before you. I come before this large and numerous body of electors in the metropolis of this country and the British empire, to ask you whether I am worthy of again soliciting your suffrages, and of being your representative in Parliament. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, when on a former occasion, six years ago, I solicited your suffrages, I had to contend with those who stood by the principles of protection to native industry. Gentlemen, in the next year the Prime Minister of the Crown proposed the relaxation of a large number of duties. Many of those who were interested in the matter—rope-makers, boot-makers, and others, called upon me to represent the injury which they would sustain by admitting the principle of Free Trade in articles which they manufactured, while there remained a prohibitory duty on corn. I said to them, 'You may depend upon it that the principle of Free-Trade cannot be much longer excluded from the article of corn; the whole system will soon become so odious that it must break down.' (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I find these predictions verified and confirmed in the first place by the event, in the next by the recent address of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel to his constituents; in which he declares that, after the great changes in the year 1842, the Corn Laws became so odious that they could not any longer be maintained. Those predictions are also confirmed by an address which I have seen in the newspapers to-day, in which the candidates who are opposed to us abjure the name of 'Protectionists,' thus giving up altogether that course for which they contended in 1841. (Cheering.) Gentlemen, with respect to other questions I will not now detain you, because, having very recently explained my sentiments to a large body of electors, I think that the time is now come for action; and to-morrow you will have to decide whether or not I am worthy of again becoming your representative. I will only say one word with respect to those who oppose us. Those who raise an alarm for Protestantism, endeavour to frighten you with vain terrors. Protestantism is in no danger—(cheers mingled with hisses); but while we support Protestantism, let us not altogether overlook or neglect Christianity. With all respect to that body of Protestant Dissenters who are opposing me on this occasion, I must say that I think it has altogether arisen from my efforts to promote the great cause of education. If the great body of Dissenters come to me and complain of any grievance or any hardship under which they unjustly suffer, I will use my best endeavours to relieve them from it—(loud cheers); but if they come to me, and ask me to abstain from promoting the progress of education, I shall say to them that I cannot abstain, because I think the education of the people is connected with the civil and religious liberties of the people, and by that cause I mean to adhere. I will conclude what I have to say to you by declaring, that, as a Minister of the Crown, I am not ashamed of facing a great body of my fellow-subjects, and that I shall continue to esteem it one of the highest honours if by your suffrages I am again elected as your representative in Parliament." (Cheering.)

Mr. Masterman said: "I am a supporter of the many valuable important public institutions of this country, but, at the same time, am ready, where abuses may have crept into their management, to lend a helping hand for their improvement, but not for their destruction. The Poor Law is so frequently alluded to, that I have no hesitation in saying, my desire has been to render it less offensive to those who come under its provisions, and my future endeavour will be to join in promoting any amelioration that may be brought under the consideration of Parliament. The Currency question is one in which I feel a deep interest, and strongly object to the restrictive regulations in the Bank Charter Bill, considering there should be a power of expanding the circulation in times of pressure, under proper regulations, and believing the inconvenience lately suffered by the commercial community arose entirely from there being no such power. The Navigation Laws, I consider, are so mixed up, not only with the commercial interests, but with that grand arm of national prosperity, the Navy, that I should feel very jealous of altering their provisions."

Mr. Pattison said, that in 1841 he was defeated, because he had advocated the principles of Free-Trade, and a repeal of the Corn Laws, in opposition to his adversaries, who had then supported the opposite views. If he were again elected as their representative, he should continue to stick to his principles, and would never flinch from them. He had voted for triennial parliaments, and an increase of the suffrage. He trusted that they would return him again to Parliament, and thereby afford him the opportunity of assisting in the working out of those principles. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. Freshfield said: His honourable friends who had preceded him had each appealed to their past services. He would not claim their support on precisely the same grounds, but he would appeal to them on the ground of long parliamentary duty. He had had the honour to sit in four Parliaments; and, as something had been said on the subject of political consistency, he would boldly claim for himself the merit of having been a consistent politician. He had given a general support to Sir Robert Peel, but he had never voted with him when he brought forward measures that were inconsistent with the liberties of the subject. It had been objected against him, as a candidate, that he was a lawyer; he hoped, for the character of the law, that that would not be allowed to operate against his being member for the City of London, which, for two hundred years, had been represented by its Recorder.

Sir G. Larpent next presented himself, amidst loud cheers. He said, that though he could boast of no Parliamentary experience, or of services rendered them in Parliament, he did not feel that to be any disadvantage, when he considered that he was one of themselves. (Cheers.) They were traders of the City of London, and he was one of its merchants. His interests were, therefore, identified with theirs, and he would do everything in his power to promote the trade and commerce of the city. (Cheers.) He stood forward as an advocate of Free-Trade. (Cheers.) He would endeavour to maintain what they had acquired, and to procure what they had not yet obtained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alderman Johnson said—Gentlemen, I feel that from my long services in the performance of my civic duties I have completely identified myself with your welfare, and from the very fact of my long acquaintance with your rights and privileges, I may be enabled to render to you further public service, upon your electing me one of your representatives; not then being alone in the position of an administrator of the laws, but as a legislator, amending them where I may find them defective. (Groans and cheers.)

Baron Rothschild then came forward, and was greeted with loud cheers and a general waving of hats. He said he came forward to claim their support as a Free-Trader, to ask for their votes as a firm advocate of civil and religious liberty, and a zealous reformer of all abuses. These opinions were now more prevalent than when he first espoused them, but he trusted that he had also personal claims upon their support. The long connection of his family with their great city had given him every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the sources of its prosperity, and his successive intercourse with the Continental States had enabled him to obtain an intimate knowledge of their foreign trade, now more than ever an object of the greatest importance. He did not, however, wish to lay any stress upon his personal merits, and he would only add that all his interests were connected with those of the electors, and that, on every occasion, his private capacity, he had contributed to the utmost of his power to

the attainment of those great measures of reform and improvement which had lately been passed. In assisting to the full development of those principles of Free Trade, and in securing perfect freedom of commerce, he should be still more anxious to secure perfect liberty in religion.

Mr. Rothschild, who was frequently interrupted by bursts of cheering and counter-cheering, sat down amidst loud applause.

Mr. Bevan next came forward, and attempted to address the meeting, amidst great confusion and uproar. He said that if they did not feel with him the importance of preserving what remained of Protestantism in their constitution, and the paramount duty of seeking the favour and blessing of the true God upon all their ways as a nation, but if they thought, on the contrary, that such things were only fit subjects for the reveries and disquisitions of no-Popery fanatics, and unworthy the attention of enlightened and liberal minds, then he could scarcely expect that they would return him to Parliament. He trusted, however, that there was a deeper religious and Protestant feeling in the bosoms of his fellow-citizens than some were disposed to give them credit for.

Mr. Payne, who was the last of the candidates in addressing the electors, said that he was independent of all parties. He was glad to see them all in such good humour. (Great laughter.) He hoped that those who supported the Government candidates would not be at a loss for good places if they succeeded in returning their friends to Parliament. He trusted that they would never be obliged to go to the poor houses of this country for relief in their necessities, for there was much cruelty practised in them under the existing law. If returned to Parliament, he should endeavour to amend the law, so as to make it more humane and congenial to the feelings of Englishmen.

The show of hands having been made, Mr. Sheriff Challis came forward, and declared that the election, by show of hands, had fallen upon Lord J. Russell, Mr. Pattison, Sir G. Larpent, and Baron Lionel de Rothschild.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of the other candidates, which took place on Thursday.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

The official declaration was made yesterday by Mr. Sheriff Challis, as follows:

Russell	..	..	7137	Bevan	..	..	6268
Pattison	..	..	7030	Johnson	..	..	5069
Rothschild	..	..	6792	Freshfield	..	..	4704
Masterman	..	..	6722	Payne	..	..	513
Larpent	..	..	6719				

The Sheriff then declared that Lord John Russell, Mr. Pattison, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, and Mr. Masterman were duly elected.

WESTMINSTER.

RETURN OF SIR DE LACY EVANS AND MR. LUSHINGTON.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of Westminster took place on Wednesday, at the usual place, St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock, Sir De Lacy Evans and his friends arrived, and were enthusiastically received by the vast crowds in front of the hustings. The other candidates soon afterwards made their appearance, and were warmly welcomed by their respective friends and supporters.

Mr. Bainbridge proposed (amidst the greatest confusion and uproar) Sir De Lacy Evans. Mr. Henry Ellis seconded the nomination.

Mr. Burroughs proposed Mr. C. Cochrane. Mr. Hallett seconded the nomination.

Mr. S. G. Robinson proposed Mr. C. Lushington.

Mr. Elliott then proposed Lord Mandeville on high Conservative and Protectionist principles, and called upon the Conservatives of Westminster to rally round the son of the Duke of Manchester, and return him to Parliament.

Lord Sandon seconded the proposition.

Sir De Lacy Evans then came forward, and was received with general cheering. He said that, as short accounts make long friends, he came before them to yield an account of his stewardship, and to request a renewal of it at their hands. ("Bravo! you shall have it.") On the last occasion they had elected him by a majority of nearly a thousand over a distinguished popular candidate, and a member of the Government of the day. (Great cheering.) He had since that contributed in Parliament to that great victory, the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. (Great cheering.) He rejoiced in that victory, because it had annihilated that party which had for so many years opposed every extension of the rights of the people. (Applause.) The great Conservative party had been shattered into fragments. (Renewed applause.) The very name of Conservative had become so disgusting, that he was not surprised at gentlemen seeking to get rid of it. Let the noble Lord on the other side explain the distinction between a Tory and a Conservative—between a Peelite and a Bentinckite. (Laughter.) Among the measures which he had supported was the Education Grant. (Applause.) That grant was but a commencement. He regretted, from the dissensions of religious parties, that that grant had not been unanimously received. The policy of the Government in respect of that grant was not free from serious error; but, within the last few weeks, they had done something to repair it.

Mr. Cochrane next addressed the meeting, and was enthusiastically cheered by one party, and as vehemently hissed by another, but a much smaller one. The ladies in the balcony of the hotel waved their pocket handkerchiefs in a very gracious manner, and continued to do so during Mr. Cochrane's speech, probably for the double purpose of exciting the mob to cheer their favourite, and raising a gentle breeze to refresh themselves. He said his motto was fair play for all parties. (Cheers.) His opponents, not having any real objection, had made some frivolous charges against him with respect to his conduct when a very young man. ("Oh, Don Juan," and laughter.) He challenged them to meet him face to face, and substantiate the charges made against him. One of the charges thrown out against him by these secret parties was that he had assumed the name of Cochrane. He denied it. (Cheers.) His name was the name he bore—it was the name which he had in infancy, in manhood, and to which he was entitled. (Applause.) He was the son of the Hon. Basil Cochrane, the brother of the late Earl of Dundonald; so that his father was the uncle of the present Earl. (Uproar.) In asking for the suffrages of the electors of Westminster, he trusted to acts more than to words.

Charles Lushington, Esq., next addressed the meeting, enumerating his past services in the Liberal cause, and promising, if they elected him, to pursue the same course, undeviatingly and unflinchingly.

Lord Mandeville was the next speaker. He said he should, if elected promote the interests of the city to the utmost of his power. He came forward in order that the Conservative interest might not be swamped in the city.

A vast number of hands were held up for General Evans, but the majority were for Mr. Cochrane.

The High Bailiff then declared that the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Cochrane and General Evans. A poll was demanded, which took place on Thursday.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

At two o'clock, yesterday, the High Bailiff declared from the hustings that the true state of the poll at its close was:—

Evans	..	..	3139	Cochrane	..	..	2819
Lushington	..	..	2831	Mandeville	..	..	1985

And that, therefore, Sir De Lacy Evans and Mr. Lushington were duly elected as the two members for Westminster.

MARYLEBONE.

The nomination of the candidates for this borough took place at the hustings in Portland-place, Regent's Park, on Thursday afternoon.

Shortly before three o'clock, Sir J. Hamilton, who comes forward as the Conservative candidate, arrived at the hustings, surrounded by numerous friends, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. The other candidates, viz., B. Hall, Mr. Sergeant Shee, Lord Dudley Stuart, and Mr. Owen, were received with equal zeal on their arrival by their respective supporters.

Mr. Hovenden came forward, amidst mingled cheers and hisses, and proposed Sir Benjamin Hall. Mr. Smart seconded the motion.

Mr. Kemphead then proposed Sir J. Hamilton. Mr. C. Hyde seconded the motion.

Mr. J. Wood proposed, and Mr. Barnwall seconded, the nomination of Mr. Sergeant Shee.

Mr. G. Daniell proposed the nomination of Lord Dudley Stuart, seconded by Mr. Cassel.

Mr. Lloyd Jones then moved, and Mr. Williams seconded, the nomination of Mr. Robert Owen.

Each of the candidates having addressed the assembly, Mr. Salomons called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Sir B. Hall and Mr. Sergeant Shee.

A poll was then demanded on the part of Lord D. Stuart and Sir J. Hamilton.

At the final close of the poll yesterday, the numbers were:—

Stuart	..	..	..	..	5122
Hall	..	..	..	..	5008
Hamilton	..	..	..	..	3555
Shee	..	..	..	..	624

FINSBURY.

The election for this borough commenced so early as nine o'clock on Wednesday, at which hour Mr. Wakley, accompanied by a few friends, presented himself before about a hundred people whose curiosity was strong enough to make them form a little crowd in front of the hustings, which had been erected on Islington-green.

The usual formalities having been observed, Valentine Knight, Esq., proposed Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq.—Charles Sturgeon, Esq., seconded the nomination.

James Titmarsh, Esq., nominated Mr. Wakley.—John Maclaren, Esq., seconded the nomination.

No other candidate being proposed, the returning officer declared Messrs. Duncombe and Wakley members for Finsbury, amidst cheering, at a quarter to ten o'clock.

Mr. Wakley, in returning thanks, expressed his regret at the absence of Mr. T. Duncombe from severe indisposition. Mr. Duncombe had been suffering severely for some time; it had been seen by all his friends in the House of Commons, and they also saw that he had sacrificed his health by the great exertions he had made in the cause of the people. (Cheers.) Tommy Duncombe was one of the most gallant men in the House of Commons (cheers and laughter); and as long as the electors of Finsbury chose that he (Mr. Wakley) should represent them in Parliament, he trusted that he should always have Mr. Duncombe by his side. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Wakley) felt grateful for the manner in which their names had been proposed, and the manner in which they had been received, and although there was very little excitement it was

merely because they had no opponent. Where was Sam Warren? (A laugh.) He was a very soft lad, and never had been a candidate at all. He only wrote to the electors of Finsbury to say that he was not a candidate; but he (Mr. Wakley) challenged him, and he would be accused of cowardice if he did not come forward and lay his pretensions before the constituency upon another occasion. What was Sam Warren?—a sort of writer for the magazines. He did not suppose that Mr. Sam knew a dose of rhubarb from a dose of salts, yet he wrote what he was pleased to call "The Diary of a Physician." He was also the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," not the possessor of it. Now if the man had any abilities at all, why did he not write and put them forth in his profession? He suspected that the attempt he had made upon the borough was dictated by feelings of private resentment against him (Mr. Wakley). They might all recollect that, during the last year a poor fellow-creature lost his life from the flesh being torn from his back, while a surgeon was looking on, but who failed in his duty, and never once felt the pulse of the victim: the name of that surgeon was Warren; he believed he was brother to Sam. (A laugh.) Upon that occasion, he discharged his duty to the satisfaction of the English public; but, for so doing, he had been most atrociously libelled. Mr. Wakley then referred to the City election, eulogised the public conduct of Lord John Russell, and proceeded to refer to his own exertions in Parliament, in behalf of Radical Reform.

Mr. Armstrong returned thanks on behalf of Mr. Duncombe, and read a letter from an M.D., stating that that gentleman was labouring under an attack of bronchitis, and that it would be dangerous to his life to appear on the hustings. On the motion of Mr. Wakley, a vote of thanks was awarded to the returning officer, and the election was at an end.

LAMBETH.

The nomination for Lambeth took place on Thursday at Kennington Common. Laurence Redhead, Esq., proposed Mr. B. Hawes, Jun., and Mr. Corrie seconded the nomination.

Mr. Christie nominated Mr. Tennyson d'Eyncourt. The nomination was seconded by W. F. Hardy, Esq.

Mr. Corderoy proposed Mr. Charles Pearson. Mr. Downton seconded the nomination.

Mr. Daniels proposed Mr. Gurney. Mr. Shaw seconded the nomination.

Mr. Hawes, Mr. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, and Mr. Pearson having spoken, a person named Clubb addressed the electors, by proposing himself as a fit and proper person, amidst a tumult and uproar rarely witnessed even at a contested election.

A procession of men, supposed to be of Mr. Clubb's committee, appeared, one of them carrying the shells of lobsters, another party were engaged on the common carrying a young donkey, as they said, to the poll, as another candidate for Lambeth.

The show of hands was then taken, when the returning officer declared the show to be in favour of the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt and Charles Pearson. Subsequently Mr. Pearson asked whether the returning officer did not think he had the largest show of hands?

The Returning Officer replied—Certainly; and that he had made the declaration supposing that Mr. D'Eyncourt, as the former member, should be declared first.

A poll was then demanded by Mr. Hawes.

At the final close of the poll yesterday the numbers were:—

Pearson	..	..	..	..	..	4595
D'Eyncourt	..	..	..	..	..	3662
Hawes	..	..	..	..	..	3348

TOWER HAMLETS.

The nomination of candidates for the Tower Hamlets took place on Thursday, on Stepney Green. Shortly before twelve o'clock Sir William Clay and Mr. George Thompson appeared on the platform. General Fox arrived at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Simpson nominated Sir William Clay; and Mr. Laurence seconded the nomination.

Sir E. N. Buxton proposed Major-General Fox; Mr. Martin seconded the nomination.

Mr. Morley then came forward to propose Mr. George Thompson; Mr. Fry seconded the nomination.

The candidates having addressed the electors,

The Returning Officer called for a show of hands.

About one-third held up their hands for Sir William Clay, about a fourth for General Fox, and a great many hands for Mr. George Thompson.

The Returning Officer then declared, amidst loud cheers, that the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Thompson and Sir William Clay.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of General Fox.

At the final close of the poll yesterday, the numbers were:

Thompson	..	..	..	..	..	7513
Clay	..	..	..	..	..	3774
Fox	..	..	..	..	..	2718

GREENWICH.

The nomination for Greenwich also took place on Thursday. Dr. Rivers nominated Admiral Dundas—Mr. J. Warde seconded the motion, and congratulated the electors upon the opportunity now afforded them of re-electing so useful a member.

Mr. Haycraft then proposed Mr. Barnard.—Mr. Jolly seconded the nomination.

Mr. Lewis Davis proposed Mr. Salomons, who, though a new candidate, was no stranger to any one present.—Mr. Jones seconded the nomination.

Mr. Morgan nominated Mr. Samuel Kidd. Mr. Floyd seconded the nomination.

After speeches from the several candidates a show of hands was demanded, and having been declared, by a considerable majority, in favour of Mr. Salomons and Mr. Kidd, a poll was demanded on the part of Admiral Dundas and Mr. Barnard.

At the close of the poll yesterday, the numbers were:—

Dundas	..	..	..	..	..	2465
Barnard	..	..	..	..	..	1562
Salomons	..	..	..	..	..	1248

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ELECTION.—This promises to be a close and interesting contest. The candidates are Messrs. Hamilton and Shaw (the late members), Professor McCullagh, and Mr. Napier, a Conservative barrister.

CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—There will be no contest for the city or county of Dublin, and in both the late members will be re-elected. The city Sheriff, Mr. George Rose, has received the writ, and will probably fix Monday next for the election.

BELFAST.—The candidates for the borough of Belfast are reduced to three—namely, Lord John Chichester, one of the present members (High Tory); Mr. Saffern (Moderate Conservative, and a Presbyterian); and Mr. Robert James Tennent (Whig).

DUNDALK.—The borough of Dundalk appears to be a peculiar object of attraction for the speculators in Parliamentary seats. In addition to Messrs. M'Tavish and McCullagh, a third claimant has entered the arena, in the person of a Mr. David Doud, of Edinburgh, a Repealer.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.—Two men, named John Ryan (Rody) and Michael Ryan (Goster), have been capitally convicted at Clonmel assizes, of the murder of sub-constable Crawley. It appeared that the policeman was travelling on an outside car on the 21st of January last, with Mr. Weyland, one of the pay-clerks under the Board of Works, and another policeman, when they were fired at by a party of five men, two of whom were the prisoners, whose object evidently was to rob Mr. Weyland of a sum of money which he was then conveying under guard of the two policemen to a certain site of the public works, for the purpose of distribution amongst the labouring poor. Mr. Justice Perrin passed sentence, ordering both the prisoners to be executed on Friday, the 24th of September.

THE SQUADRON OF EXERCISE.—This squadron put to sea on Tuesday. They have received from Sir C. Napier the following rendezvous:—Cork, Cape Finisterre, Cape Clear, Lisbon, Cape St. Vincent, Gibraltar. They are to cruise and be at sea about four months. The *Centaure* will be substituted for the *Dragon*, and the *Stromboli* for the *Amphion*, as they are not ready. The *Iris*, 26, is to be sent to Chatham to be paid off. The squadron was seen in Christchurch Bay on Thursday. The sight was a beautiful one, and the calmness of the weather left the vessels for a long time in view.

PLOUGHING WITH ELEPHANTS.—In No. 249 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we gave a fine illustration of the method of ploughing with elephants, lately introduced into the East Indies; at the same time that we illustrated the plough made for this purpose, by Messrs. Ransom and May, of Ipswich. In confirmation of this novel employment of the elephant, we find in the *Jamaica Times*, and *Royal Agricultural Society's Reporter*, a letter from Leonard Wray, at Singapore, pointing to the elephant, when kindly broken, as "an excellent draught animal, admirably adapted for the plough and other agricultural implements, obeying every word that is addressed to him, and withstanding, with philosophical self-denial, the strong temptation afforded by the young canes, which surround him, when ploughing new cane-fields." Mr. Wray recommends to the West India planters elephants, to be bought at Ceylon and Bombay, at from £10 to £25 each, young and active, yet tame and domesticated; and he mentions one in his possession, only five years old, which ploughs every day, and can perform better work between the cane rows than could be obtained from forty able-bodied Chinese labourers, with hoes.

THE POPULATION OF PARIS.—The quinquennial census of Paris has just been published. The population was 1,053,897—viz., 543,492 males, and 510,565 females. The increase over the year 1841, is 118,636; and over 1836, 154,584. In the whole number of men there are 55,460 National Guards, which is not quite 10 per cent. In 1836, the number of National Guards was 13 per cent of the whole population.

RESPIRE OF A CONDEMNED CONVICT.—A letter from the Home Office has been received by the Governor of the convict gaol, Springfield, stating that the execution of J. Willmore, who was condemned at the last assize for the murder of Terry, an aged man, at Rochford, had been "respired until further signification of her Majesty's pleasure." The extension of the Royal clemency was cautiously communicated to the culprit, soon after the information was received, by the Chaplain and Governor; and, as no hope of mercy had been before held out to him, he was much affected by the grateful intelligence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is nothing of particular note from France this week. The Chamber of Deputies has virtually finished the business of the session, and there is but little to do in the Chamber of Peers.

Last Saturday the King and Queen of the French, and most of the members of their family, as well as the King and Queen of the Belgians, proceeded to Malmesbury, and complimented their kinswoman, Queen Maria Christina, on the occasion of her *fête*. At six o'clock the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived, and dined with the Queen, and stayed until half-past nine.

King Leopold and his consort left Paris on Monday, on their return to Brussels, where they have arrived.

The *Union Monarchique* announces that Count Bresson has been definitively appointed Ambassador to Naples, the King of the Two Sicilies having at last written a most gracious letter to assure the French Government that the choice of M. Bresson was nowise disagreeable to him.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the bill authorising the loan of 350,000,000fr. has been passed by 205 to 29; and the Chamber has taken up the Budget of Receipts, the last work generally of the Session.

M. Pellapra was tried yesterday week before the Chamber of Peers. The evidence adduced did not add any circumstance of interest to those already known in connection with official corruption in France. It is, however, a singular fact, and one which accounts for M. Teste's confidence that he would not be found guilty, that but for the accidental circumstance of M. Teste having afterwards asked M. Pellapra to invest the money for him, M. Teste would never have been convicted. There were no witnesses called either for the prosecution or defence. M. Delangle, the Procureur-General, called upon the Court to make a severe example of a man who, after having accumulated £800,000 in the public service, still continued to add to his ill-gained wealth by corrupting the servants of the Crown. M. Chaix d'Est Ange, who appeared for the defence, made a very powerful speech, but merely for the purpose of showing that his client did not originate the plan of corrupting the Minister, and that the part he took in the whole transaction was a very limited and secondary one. The Court decided that the punishment of M. Pellapra should be the same as that of General Cubieres and M. Parmentier—namely, civil degradation, a fine of 10,000 francs, and a share of the expense of process. In the course of an hour after the termination of the trial, the fine, &c., was paid, and M. Pellapra was set at liberty. Immediately afterwards M. Pellapra sent a sum of 10,000fr. to the Prefect of Police, to be employed in liberating prisoners for debt belonging to the labouring classes.

The thermometer was as high as 38.4-10 degrees (above 101 of Fahrenheit) at Toulouse, on the 16th and 17th, being the greatest heat remarked there for the last twelve years. At Lyons the thermometer marked 88 degrees.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Geneva state that, as soon as the news reached Lausanne of the resolution of the Diet in favour of the dissolution of the Sonderbund (Catholic League), the Patriotic Society of that town published a proclamation highly approving of the resolution, and calling on the inhabitants to enrol themselves as volunteers in the *corps francs*, for the purpose of supporting the Diet. The Council of State upon this immediately met, and adopted a resolution for the dissolution of the Patriotic Society, and on the following day issued an ordinance to that effect. The ordinance produced an immense sensation throughout Switzerland, and the authorities were consequently compelled to disavow the ordinance; but the Prefect, M. Meystre, who signed it, was neither dismissed nor interfered with.

A curious affair has occurred at Berne, and has caused a good deal of laughter at the expense of M. Bois le Comte, the French Minister in Switzerland. M. Jenni, the editor of the *Swiss Charivari*, took it into his head to decorate his dog with the insignia of the Legion of Honour. M. Bois le Comte chose to take the matter up very seriously, and sent an angry letter to the President of the Executive Council of Berne, demanding that steps should be taken against M. Jenni.

The Government of Berne replied to the Ambassador:—"1. That it could not proceed against M. Jenni *ex officio*, as the law did not give it any power to do so. 2. That the affair in question did not regard the Grand Council, inasmuch as M. Jenni had not as yet taken the oath, and that his election was impugned; that besides, the regulations of the Grand Council did not authorise any measures of discipline to be taken relative to its members in matters which concerned their private life. 3. That if the Count de Bois le Comte considered himself wronged, he could apply for redress to the courts of law." It seems that the dog was seen following M. Jenni with two crosses suspended from its collar, one of which the Ambassador pretends was a cross of the Legion of Honour. The dog had, in fact, attached to his collar two pieces of tin, which more or less resembled crosses.

According to later advices the President of the Swiss Diet, M. Ochsenbein, has made the *amende honorable* to M. Bois le Comte.

BELGIUM.

The new Belgian Ministry is not yet definitively formed, but it appears from the Brussels papers that it will be composed as follows:—

Interior—M. Charles Rogier.	Finances—M. Laurent Veydt.
Justice—M. H. de Broeckere.	Public Works—M. d'Hoffschmidt.
Foreign Affairs—Count Lehon.	War—General Chazal.

SPAIN.

The Queen has left Madrid for La Granga. Her Majesty, on her departure, gave orders that the King should not be allowed to occupy apartments at the Palace in her absence. It appears that the King, on his return to Madrid, insisted on being furnished with a copy of the Royal decree, which forbade his taking up his residence in the Palace, and that General Cordova having complied with his desire he returned in the evening to the Prado.

Much attention is still devoted by the journals to the quarrel between the Queen and her husband. In justification of the conduct of the Ministry, their organ, *El Correo*, has an article of some length, from a passage of which we may conclude that a reconciliation between their Majesties is now considered scarcely possible.

Her Majesty amuses herself at La Granja in driving about the country in company with Count de Santa Colonna and General Rosde Olano, while the King devotes himself to billiards at the Prado.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters to the 19th instant state that tranquillity had been restored in that city.

The Junta of Faro had submitted to the Queen. Vinhæs was in occupation of that town, and a *Te Deum* had been sung for the change. The Spanish troops were to retire immediately from the entire of Portugal, with the exception of two brigades which would remain at Oporto till the close of the two months assigned by the protocol.

Concha and thirty officers had arrived at Lisbon from Oporto, to pay their respects to the Queen, and had been received with great distinction.

An expedition of English and French steamers had been sent to Madeira and the Azores, to require their submission; and the English steamer the *Terrible* had been despatched to Angola, to bring back the prisoners of Torres Vedras.

Marshal Saldanha was at Braga, establishing order in the northern provinces. The Queen's Government has ordered the forts and batteries of Oporto to be dismantled, and the artillery and munitions of war are about being shipped to Lisbon.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome contain an account of the detection of a conspiracy on the part of what are termed the Jesuitico-Anstro-Lambruschian party. The 17th instant having been fixed for the *fête* of the amnesty, there was to have been a grand display of fireworks on the Square of the People. It had been arranged by the conspirators to take advantage of this circumstance to excite commotion, and furnish an occasion for the conspirators, amongst whom were several officers of the army, to charge upon the people. These officers were to exclaim "The soldiers are being assassinated!" and this was to be the pretext for the troops to act. It is added that fifty malefactors were to have been let out of prison just before the discharge of the fireworks, and that they were to have been armed with daggers, in order to throw them at the arms of the Pope on the square, and at the feet of the soldiers, so as to make it appear that this was done by the people. The infantry and cavalry were then to charge, and amid the horror of the massacre the conspirators were to overpower the friends of the Pope, and get possession of the city. The conspiracy was discovered on the 15th, and the preparations for the *fête* of the amnesty were immediately countermanded. Cardinal Ferretti, the new Secretary of State, in whom the friends of Pius IX. place great hopes, arrived at Rome on the 16th, and his first act was to dismiss from office and banish M. Grassellini, the Governor of Rome, who is said to be the soul of the Austrian party. He was allowed only twenty-four hours for his preparations; but, fearing that he would be stoned to death by the people, he fled to Naples two hours after the notice of his banishment.

Captain Muzzarelli, Bertola, and others, had been arrested, and important papers were found upon them. Colonel Fredi and the brothers Galanti made their escape just as they were on the point of being arrested. Fredi's servants were found busy burning his papers, but some of them were seized. On the 18th the National Guard of Rome were on duty, but the military of all classes fraternised with them and excused themselves for the part which it was understood they were to have played on the 17th, by stating that they were not responsible for the treason of their chiefs, and could not, of course, know the motives of their orders. It is said, that when the plot was revealed to the Pope, he exclaimed, "The hour of benediction is past, and that of malediction to punishment is come."

Letters from Bologna, of the 20th instant, state, that the conspiracy discovered at Rome had ramifications in the provinces. On the 17th, the day it was to explode, two battalions of Austrian troops, of 800 men each, followed by four pieces of artillery, with lighted matches, entered Ferrara, a city of the Pope's dominions, in the citadel of which the Austrians maintain a garrison. The soldiers had their muskets loaded, their bayonets fixed, and wore green bows in their caps. Their behaviour was most insulting, and they affected all the airs

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Britannia* has arrived, with New York papers to the 15th instant. They, however, contain but little news of interest, either in regard to the United States or to Mexico. The 4th of July had, as usual, been celebrated throughout the Union much in the same style that the 4th of June used to be celebrated in this country about the beginning of the present century. There had been accidents and riots in abundance.

The business of the country continued to be flourishing. The grain harvests promised unprecedented abundance. In the Southern States the harvests were completed, and the crops had proved above the average.

The Chinese junk *Keying*, and the French steam-ship *Union* had arrived at New York.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Manchester Unity of Oddfellows has received an addition to their numbers of no less a personage than Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart. It is said that a medal is to be struck commemorative of the event.

A few mornings ago, as two officers of the law were conducting an unfortunate debtor along the Rue Bernard du Bois, at Marseilles, to prison, he suddenly took a dagger which he had concealed about him, and plunging it into his breast dropped down dead.

On the 22nd ult. a disastrous fire broke out at Kasan, in Russia, which entirely destroyed 166 houses and two churches. The Emperor sent about £4000 to be distributed among the persons whose property was destroyed, and 21,000 roubles towards the expense of reconstructing the houses.

George Wilson, Esq., late Chairman of the League, has been elected Chairman of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.

A pension of £1500 a-year reverts to the Crown by the death of A. C. Lynch, Esq., late Master in Chancery, and ex-M.P. for the town of Galway.

The most fearful mortality is at this time raging in several parts of Galicia. In one district, where, during the first six months of 1846, the deaths amounted to 1234, they have this year, during the corresponding period, amounted to 3188. This is the result of the distress which has prevailed, and still prevails to an extraordinary degree, in Galicia.

A Hull paper states that an association has been formed in that town for the purpose of "keeping journeymen shoemakers honest."

Lord Robert Grosvenor having resigned the Treasurership of her Majesty's Household, is succeeded by Lord Marcus Hill, whose office of Comptroller is filled up by the appointment of the Hon. W. Lascelles.

The Earl of Dalhousie has been recommended to the Court of Directors of the East India Company as Governor-General of India, and Sir Henry Pottinger has been proposed for the Governorship of Madras.

Accounts from the fair of Frankfort-on-the-Oder state that the general result, as regarded manufactures, was not so satisfactory as could be wished. The quantity of goods on offer was 78,500 cwt., being a less quantity than at the corresponding period of last year. In cloth goods business was brisk, but the quotations were not remunerative for sellers. Cotton goods were only in request for the finer qualities. Silk and mixed silk and cotton manufactures were rather quiet.

A remarkable horticultural feat has been performed by the gardener of Lady Rolle, who has succeeded in ripening pine apples in the open air, in Devonshire. After the fruit was set, in May last, the pots containing the plants were placed in a trench, which was sheltered by banks from cold winds and covered with charred hay; and so successfully did these expedients counteract the cold, that the pine apples are said to have been of excellent quality.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that on the 8th June a terrible combat took place between a Russian division, commanded by General Lepiski, and the mountaineers, under the orders of Mohammed Juba. Nearly 5000 fell on the field, neither party claiming the victory. The Circassians are greatly in want of powder, paying, it is said, 300 Turkish piastres the pound for it.

A German paper mentions, in a letter from New York, that Mr. Vespasian Ellis has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Republic of Venezuela for eighteen years, by which the United States have acquired the exclusive right of navigating with steam-boats the rivers Orinoco and Apure.

An Agricultural Congress has just been held at Stockholm. It consisted of 420 members, and held twenty sittings, at all of which the King was present. On the 12th inst. the members of the Congress dined together, and the King, Queen, and Prince Royal took part in the banquet.

We are sorry to learn, by letters from Glasgow, that Dr. Ward-law is in a precarious state of health. The opinion of his medical attendant is that any excitement—writing or preaching, or even discharging the ordinary pastoral duties—would endanger his life.

Last week a well-dressed man, supposed to be a Frenchman, threw himself under the wheels of a train on the Belgian Railway near Tubize, and was killed instantaneously. No paper was discovered on him to say who he was, but some money was found in his pocket.

By an Act of Parliament passed in the late Session, which will take effect from the 1st of August, the present restricted weight of letters by the post of 16oz. will be removed, and the Commissioners of the Treasury are empowered to fix the *maximum* weight of letters to be sent by the post, in order to prevent packets of an unwieldy bulk or of an inconvenient size, being transmitted.

The estate of the late Joseph Bonaparte, in America, has been sold for 30,500 dollars to Mr. Thomas Richards, of Philadelphia. The buildings alone originally cost more than 60,000 dollars; the paintings and statues were on the average sold under half-price. The only painting that has been sent to Europe is "Napoleon's Expedition Over the Alps," by David, for which the proprietors asked 6000 dollars.

A few days since one of the finest oaks in Rougham-park was felled, having been purchased to form the stern of a man of war. The ponderous load was conveyed on three trucks over the Eastern Union and Eastern Counties Railways to London. Its weight is nine tons. The timber is without a flaw, and is probably one of the noblest trees ever produced in Suffolk, being the growth of upwards of 150 years.

We learn from Naples that some indications of an approaching eruption of Mount Etna have been given. The Neapolitan Government has appointed three members of the Royal Academy to set out for Sicily, in order to visit the crater and make their report.

The *Frankfort Journal* states that negotiations are now going on which will have the effect of putting an end to all doubt as to the right of succession of the family of Duke William of Brunswick.

The Government of Bavaria has just decided that Jews may exercise the profession of Advocates in that country. Till now there has only been one Jew in all the kingdom permitted to act as an Advocate.

The number of passengers between London and Boulogne during the week ending 25th of July, was 2439. The passengers exceed in number those of the previous week by 403, and also exceed, by 230, the number of the corresponding week last year.

It may be stated as an instance of the increased value of land at Gravesend, that a Jury on Saturday last awarded £6300 for about seven acres, situated to the east of the town, that sum being about six times its value 20 years ago.

A letter from Montreal, dated July 15 says: "Ministers have maintained a majority varying from two to seven. They have introduced a College Bill, by which it is proposed to distribute an endowment amounting to £10,000 a year among four Colleges—one for each of these sects—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics."

A letter from Ulm, dated July 18 says:—"Thanks be to God, the dearth is over. In our last market corn was again at its normal price. At Vilshofen and Deggenhofen, and many other places, the prices have sunk, and this general decline must influence the markets at Augsburg and Munich."

The *Journal des Débats* announces the death, at the village of Batignolles, near Paris, of General Brou de Bailly, the last survivor of the generals of the army of Egypt.

Bits of paper, an inch and a half square, have been dropped in several of the great thoroughfares, purporting to be gratuitous orders for pit stalls at Her Majesty's Theatre. These pretended vouchers bear a forged signature. Measures have been taken with the police to detect the perpetrators.

The Canada papers state that the weather had been excessively hot; thermometer, 96 to 98; 40 to 50 dying in the twenty-four hours at the sheds, and some deaths in town. The medical men object to the removal to Boucherville Island, and other accommodations are to be provided above the town.

A Parliamentary return delivered on Wednesday, shows that in 1845 the Trinity House received as tolls for lighthouses £186,968, or deducting expense of collection £179,967, and expended in maintaining lighthouses £57,103, leaving £124,867 of the money received from the shipowners.

On Tuesday the first conviction under the new act, took place at Manchester. Messrs. Ogden and Sons were fined 20s. each, for several instances in which persons had been employed in their factory for more than eleven hours on the 9th inst.

There is now in bloom at the shrubbery at Horswell, Kingsbridge, the seat of W. R. Ibert, Esq., a plant of the *Phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, which is a rare occurrence in England.

The *Suffolk Herald* states that Earl Jermyn was seized with English cholera on Sunday last, and was for some time in an alarming condition, but that he is now much better.

The will of the late Baron Rokeby, who died at Naples on the 7th of April last, was made in 1840, by which he has bequeathed to his brother, the Hon. Spencer Dudley Montagu, £4000 in addition to all other provisions, and has devised to his brother, the Right Hon. Henry Baron Rokeby, all his real estates in the counties of Durham, York, Northumberland, and Cambridge, and in the City of London or elsewhere; and has also left to him the residue of his personal property.

The last advices from America are very cheering in reference to the supplies of grain and flour which we may expect; and, as prices are declining on the other side of the Atlantic, our supplies will not be so costly. Indeed, a good harvest here will soon relieve us of the necessity of importing much more.

There has been a rumour in Paris that Austria and France will, in the affairs of Switzerland, act the part which Austria and the Northern Powers have acted in the affairs of Poland, and that, in the event of intervention, an attempt will be made to partition the Republic.

The portion of the Caledonian Railway extending betwixt Carlisle and Beattock will be opened in August next, probably about the end of the month.

Several of the metropolitan parishes have issued notices that, in consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox at the present season, parents and guardians should comply with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 4th and 5th Victoria, respecting the vaccination and the penalties attending thereon.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.



1ST PRIZE SHORT HORNS.

1ST PRIZE HEREFORDS.

We have, this week, engraved Portraits of some of the finest Animals, for which Prizes were awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society, at their late meeting at Northampton. The following are the details, taken from the official Prize List:—

First Group.—Short Horns and Herefords.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50,

awarded to Mr. John Parkinson, of Ley-fields, near Newark, Nottingham, a 4 years 11 months, and 3 days old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Thomas Lax, of Ravensworth, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50 awarded to Mr. Samuel Aston, of Lynch-court, near Leominster, Hereford, a 3 year and 6 months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Second Group.—Short Horns and Devons.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since January 1, 1845.—First prize of £20 awarded to Mr. William Smith, of West Rasen, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, a 2 years and 6 months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Thomas Lax, of Ravensworth, York.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to January 1, 1845.—First prize of £50 awarded to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 3



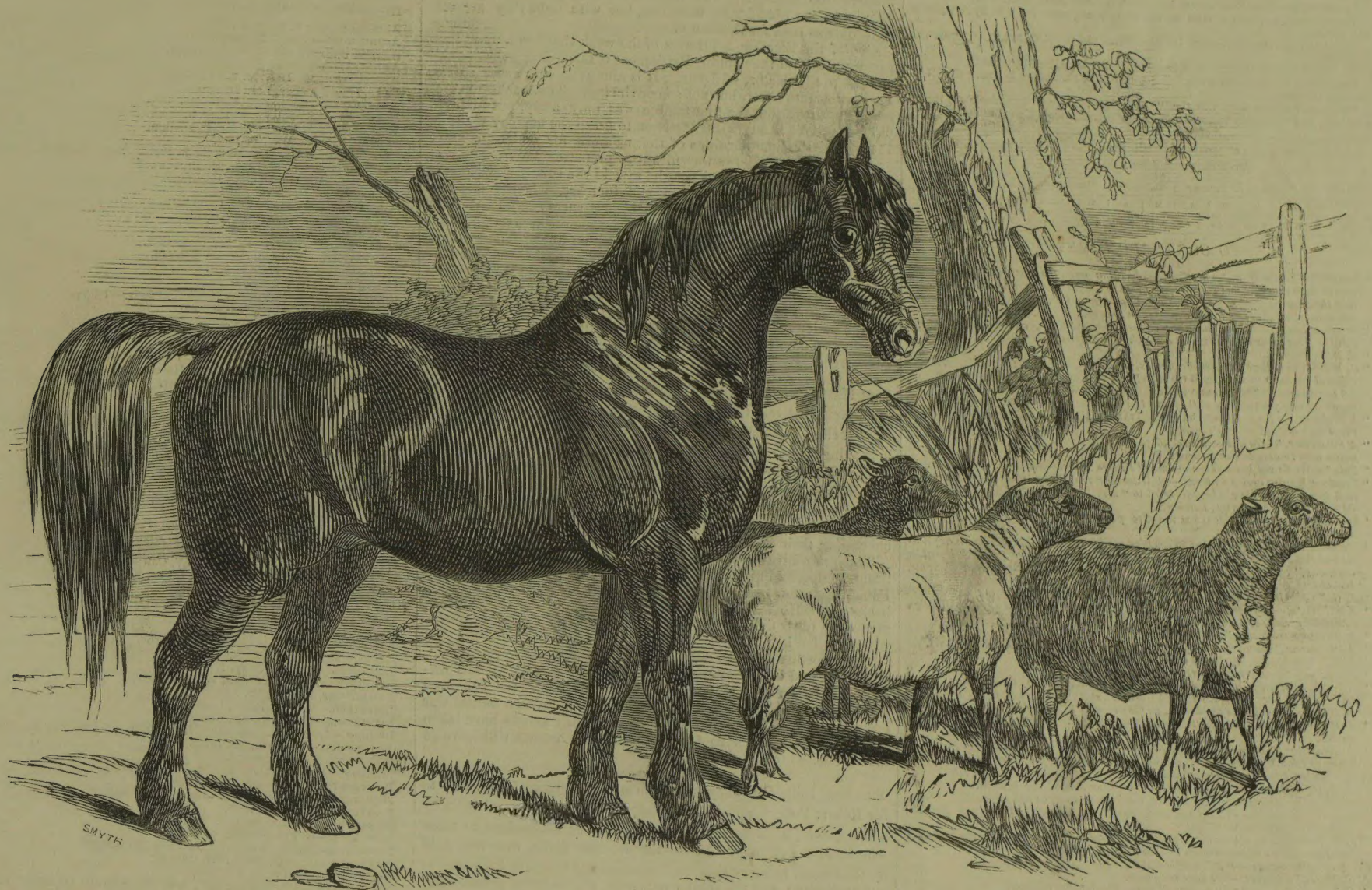
1ST PRIZE (SECOND CLASS) SHORT HORNS.

1ST PRIZE DEVON.



PRIZES AWARDED AT NORTHAMPTON, 1847.

DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.



1ST PRIZE STALLION.

1ST PRIZE.

SOUTH DOWNS.

2ND PRIZE.

years and 6 months old Devon Bull, bred by Mr. Richard Merson, of North Moulton, Devon

Third Group.—Horses and South Down Sheep.

Class 1.—Stallions for Agricultural Purposes.—First prize of £40 awarded to Mr. F. T. Bryan, of Knossington, Leicestershire, near Oakham, Rutland, a cart stallion, 4 years old, bred by Mr. R. Brown, of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire.

Class 1.—Shearling Rams.—First prize of £40 awarded to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a South Down ram, 16 months old, bred by himself. Second prize of £15 awarded to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a South Down ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Fourth Group.—Mares and Foals.

Class 4.—Mares and Foals for Agricultural Purposes.—The First prize of £20

awarded to Mr. G. Townshend, of Sapcote, near Hinckley, Leicester a cart mare and foal; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Hipwell, Swinford, Lutterworth, Leicestershire.

Second prize of £10 awarded to Mr. A. Chibnall, of Bromham, near Bedford, a cart mare and foal; sire of foal belonged to himself.



1ST.

MARES AND FOALS.

2ND.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 1.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.—Lammas Day.
 MONDAY, 2.—The Sun rises at 4h. 27m.; is due East at 7h. 6m.; and sets at 7h. 44m.
 TUESDAY, 3.—The Moon enters her Third Quarter at 1h. 59m. p.m.
 WEDNESDAY, 4.—Saturn rises at 8h. 45m. p.m., near the S.E. by S. point of the horizon.
 THURSDAY, 5.—Oyster Season begins. Mars rises at 10h. 9m. p.m., near the E. by N.
 FRIDAY, 6.—Transfiguration of Our Lord. Prince Alfred born, 1844.
 SATURDAY, 7.—Name of Jesus. Jupiter rises at 1h. 26m. a.m., near the N.E. point of the horizon.
 Venus may still be seen near the West horizon, till towards nine o'clock in the evenings, and she is of a crescent form when seen through a good telescope.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
4 55	5 20	5 45	6 10	6 35	7 0	7 25
8 10	8 35	9 0	9 25	9 50	10 15	10 40
11 10	11 35	12 0	12 25	12 50	1 15	1 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Justitia."—Yours is a Jury affair—depending upon the nature of the contract rather than any abstract statute. Propose to the farmer that he shall pay one-half the trespass, and you the other; but don't go to law, unless you would rather pay a hundred shillings in the pound than twenty.

"Bryan O'Leary."—Do you mean the Trades Cup handicap, as at present constituted? There was a Chester Cup a couple of centuries ago.

"B. P."—Received.

"G. W."—The College for Civil Engineers, at Putney, is open to the public. The incidental expenses do not exceed the stipulated sum of £130, by more than £5 or £6 per annum. There are no extras. Letters addressed to the Principal, with enquiries into particulars, will be sure to receive a prompt and explicit reply.

"A Widow."—No enactment has passed the Legislature which legalises the marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

"A Subscriber."—No husband can adopt the supporters of his wife's family. A motto may be assumed at pleasure.

"Trio."—We do not know the surname of Prince Albert—nor if he have one at all.

"Constant Reader and Admirer."—A letter for the Editor of "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage" should be addressed to "Mr. Burke, care of Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street, London."

"Constant Subscriber."—It is not usual to put the Cross of a Companion of the Bath on a coat of arms.

"Constant Reader."—The arms in question may possibly be obtained by an application at the Herald's Office, Dublin Castle; or by a reference to the "Heraldic Calendar," published by William Skeys, A.M., Registrar of the College of Arms, Ireland.

"T. G." Chipping Norton, is thanked for the correction.

"Karl." Both—Try Spanish without a Master. Apply to Dulau and Co., Foreign Booksellers, Soho-square.

"A Birmingham Native" is thanked.

"An Irishman." Islington.—Apply to Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, Old Bond-street.

"J. S."—Worthing.—We do not understand the question.

"Pylon."—Address Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

"A."—Fossil Human Bones have been found at Gaudaloupe, in the West Indies and, in 1845, Dr. Lund, the Danish Geologist, stated that he had found a quantity of Human Bones in the fossil state, in the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil.

"J. H. W." South Wales.—"Spoonfuls" is used by Arbuthnot, a sound English writer.

"A Subscriber." Cheapside, is thanked; but, the account of the burning of the Town-house of Lanthorn, on July 1, did not reach us in time for illustration.

"J. W. S.'s" letter is an impertinence.

"T. B. G."—Mrs. Jordan died at St. Cloud, near Paris, July 3, 1816.

"M. B." We are not aware if Prince, the Weaver Poet, be still alive.

"T. H. C." Honiton.—We do not recommend any Lotteries, Foreign or British: the latter are altogether illegal.

"J. T." Wells, may obtain the requisite information by application at the Schools in question. The declaration can only be a matter of form.

"P. 3." Manchester.—"B." will be liable.

"G. W. T." Newport.—We have not room.

"G." Cheltenham.—Apply to Mr. Thomas, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

"A. P. F. G."—The construction of the sentence is correct.

"J. T. A."—The Sketch has been returned.

"Lythall" should take his "old Farthing" to Mr. Webster, Coin-dealer, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

"An Admirer of Albert Smith's Writings." Liverpool, will perceive by his account of his late perilous Balloon Descent, that he received no injury in the catastrophe. (See our Journal for July 10.)

"C. C." and "J. M. E."—Mlle. Jenny Lind will sing at Brighton, Manchester, and Liverpool, after the close of the Season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

"G. P."—Cambridge Old Church was burnt early in 1842.

"R. G. B." Newcastle.—The name is Ibbetson.

"J. L." Hadham Cross.—The Great Western Railway was partly opened in 1838.

"Inquiring."—The cost of a Special Train on the Great Western Railway is 1s. per mile.

"A Subscriber." Tunbridge Wells, may, probably, obtain the information at Chelsea Hospital.

"M. W." Worcester.—Address Brompton-square, near London.

"Salopians."—Her Majesty's Theatre is expected to close in about a fortnight.

"An Inquirer."—For the origin of wearing Vestments, see Walker's "Elementa Liturgica," page 11.

"W. L." Llanberis.—The charge for supplying our Journal is 26s. per year, payable in advance.

"R. K. J." near Manchester.—To fix chalk or pencil drawings, pour skimmed milk, (entirely free from cream), into a shallow vessel, lay the drawing upon the milk, and then place it on blotting-paper, in an inclined position to drain and dry.

"J. G. H."—We regret that we have not room for the Tile Machine.

"J. R. O." St. Helen's.—The address of Mr. G. Stephenson, the Engineer, is 24, Great George-street.

"A. D." Milton-street.—We do not know.

"A. B." Malvern.—The current Coins of Sweden and Norway are Gold Ducats, and Silver Rix Dollars; in Turkey, Gold and Silver Piastres; in Egypt, Piastres.

"Curious" had better consult any History of England.

"J. B. T." Southampton.—Apply to a perijumer.

"A Constant Subscriber."—We cannot speak as to either of the Institutions in question.

"Stocktoniensis."—In Mirage, the accent is on the second syllable.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Next week, we shall illustrate the very interesting Meeting of the Institute at Norwich, in a series of Engravings of the most attractive object exhibited on the occasion.

* * * Reviews of several New Books are in type, but are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Dawn of Love.—Barlow's Chart of British Ornithology.—Hand-Book to Oxford.—Poems and Songs. By Francis Davis, the Belfast Man.—Men, Women, and Books. By Leigh Hunt.—Russell. By G. R. F. James. 3 vols.—History of Mary Ann Wellington. By the Rev. Richard Cobbold.—History of the Consulate and the Empire. Vol. VII.—My Dream Book. By Sophia Iselin.—Modern Agricultural Improvements. By Cuthbert W. Johnson.—Schneider's German Dictionary.—May's Companion Book to Stratford-upon-Avon.

Music.—The Student's Piano Forte Companion. By O. B. Dussek.—My Home, my Happy Home.—To the Chase, to the Chase Away.—Linter's Garland Quadrilles.—The Buffalo Hunters.—The Rose Quadrilles.—Un Souvenir des Alpes. By R. Carlo Linter.—A Musical Service. By C. E. Stephens.—Outlines of the History of Ireland.

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office, or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847.

The immediate plunge made by the Government into the Elections, with no "breathing time" allowed between the end of the old Parliament and the beginning of the new, seems to indicate some intention of a short Session before January. It may be as well to be prepared for all emergencies; the Irish difficulties springing from the failure of the potato crop may not be over, though, at present, the general aspect of things is favourable.

The Queen's Speech was a tolerably dexterous production: there were many failures to be passed over lightly, and the few measures passed were expedients of a direful necessity; never-

theless, the Revenue being in a satisfactory state; the settlement of affairs in Portugal—for a time, at least; and the usual friendly assurances from Foreign Powers, furnished matter enough for the Address, without the appearance of being driven to include matters too trifling. The Speaker's harangue referred more plainly to the abandoned measures, but with hope they are cast forth only as seed for the future.

One of the Election Addresses of the week that has a more than usual bearing on the coming Parliament is Lord George Bentinck's address to the electors of Lynn. It is almost as long as Sir Robert Peel's elaborate letter, but not so convincing. The noble Lord attempts to prove that the first famine was only a cry, got up for a purpose. This is a reckless assertion to go to the country with; in 1845, came the first warnings of that calamity for which the abrogation of the Corn Laws was meant to prepare. It does credit to Sir Robert Peel's prescience that he saw in the earlier signs of the disaster, that tendency to spread and increase, which was afterwards so terribly realised. He took his measures accordingly, and no one can say what misery the months so gained, averted. All the attempts to prove the late Premier took an unwarranted step in 1846, only leave on the reader's mind the impression that Sir Robert Peel saw first, and saw farther than Lord George Bentinck, the approach and the extent of one of the greatest calamities of modern times. The noble Lord seems rather more successful in treating the policy of the Bank Charter Bill, as to which there seems a growing opinion that a relaxing power might be added to it with advantage.

THE Hustings intelligence, which speaks for itself, has rendered the week comparatively barren of interest in other directions. Parliament is closed, and all the leading men, of both parties, are engaged in making "their calling and election sure." The commentator is driven back on foreign news, which is varied, if not exciting. The prosecutions of Teste, Cubières, and Pellapra, have closed with the conviction of all the accused, leaving the public persuaded that more remains to be discovered in others who have been luckier in concealing their guilt.

The quarrel between the Queen of Spain and her husband continues to deepen in intensity. He has stayed so long out of the Palace, that now her Majesty thinks he may as well never come back to it. He attempted to take possession of the Royal apartments the other day, during her absence, and a Royal order forthwith expelled him!

The Pope has experienced a check in his work of improvement, and all he had done was nearly destroyed by a plot, luckily discovered in time, intended to produce a reaction. He has been forced, for self-defence, to harsh measures. One high official was ordered to quit Rome immediately, and many arrests have taken place. The victory is so far with him; but Austria will leave no means untried to embarrass him.

THE East India Company has confirmed the grant of a pension to Sir Robert Pollock; it is gratifying to see a great public body who serve it faithfully. In an Empire like India, won and held by the sword, military skill and courage are the very bulwarks of our authority; and the soldier naturally stands more prominently forward there than in more settled States, which have no apprehension from the wild hordes of warlike races on their frontier. While the Government of India is doing an act of justice to one of its warriors, could it not make that act perfect and complete, by extending a like generous acknowledgment to Sir Harry Smith, whose merits the whole nation is proud to recognise? It is understood that his laurels are nearly all he has earned in the profession of which he is the ornament; except when political offices are joined with military command, the soldier does not find the "gorgeous East" very ready to pour its gold into his lap; hard working, and often hard fighting, against formidable foes, in a climate even more to be dreaded than they, are mostly all that falls to the soldier, unless he has interest to be made a "political agent" or "resident," or whatever the office may be called. Sir Harry Smith never directed his talents into this path, and, consequently, wears the honours won by the sword unaccompanied by the emoluments men of less desert and note have gained by the pen. The Indian Government should remedy this error of Fortune, and rectify her caprice; they are not required to make his means equal to his renown—that would task even their Exchequer; but the very least they can do would be to make the disproportion between his merit and his reward less glaring. As an act of policy, it would be wise in itself; and it would be quite in accordance with the opinion of the nation, which would be decidedly favourable to it.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been that of the average of the season. The wind has been light and variable in direction, the sky has been somewhat more than one half clouded, and the temperature, day by day, has been very uniform.

The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday, the sky was about one half covered with cumuli, cirrostratus, and scud, from 7h. A.M., till 7h. P.M. At other times it was cloudless. The direction of the wind was variable. The average temperature of the day was 61½°. The highest and lowest thermometer readings on grass were 11½° and 37° respectively. Saturday, the sky was chiefly cloudless till 9h. A.M., and it was principally cloudy after that time. The direction of the wind was N. and N.E., and it was very light. The average temperature of the day was 59½°. The extreme thermometer readings on grass were 46° and 126°. Sunday, the sky was mostly covered by cloud before noon, and less so after noon. The direction of the wind was N. The average temperature of the day was 62½°. The extreme readings on grass were 40° and 96°. Monday, the sky was alternately clear and partially cloudy throughout the day. The direction of the wind was N. The average temperature of the day was 60½°. The extreme readings on grass were 36° and 122°. Tuesday, the sky was cloudless, for the most part, throughout the day. The direction of the wind was S.W. The average temperature of the day was 62½°. The extreme readings on grass were 42° and 131°. Wednesday, the sky was principally cloudy throughout the day, being chiefly covered with a thin cirrostratus. The direction of the wind was W.S.W. The average temperature of the day was 60°. The extreme thermometer readings on grass were 33° and 137°. Thursday, the sky was principally cloudy till 9 A.M., and chiefly cloudless after that time till the evening, but hazy. The air was in slight motion from the west. The average temperature of the day was 69°. The highest reading on grass was 135°. The average temperature of the week was 62°.

Day	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 30
Friday	74	70	69	78	80	75	70	65
Saturday	74	70	69	78	80	75	70	65
Sunday	74	70	69	78	80	75	70	65
Monday	74	70	69	78	80	75	70	65
Tuesday	74	70	69	78	80	75	70	65
Wednesday	74	70	69	78	80	75	70	65
Thursday	74	70	69	78	80	75	70	65

Blackheath, Friday, July 30, 1847.

J. G.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

The following Members have been already returned for the New Parliament, several of them without opposition:—

ABINGDON.—Sir F. Thesiger.
 ASHBURTON.—Colonel Matheson.
 ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. C. Hindley.
 ANDOVER.—Mr. Coles, Mr. Cubitt.
 AYLESBURY.—Mr. Deering, Lord Nugent.
 BATH.—Lord Ashley, Lord Duncan.
 BARNSTAPLE.—Bremridge, Fortescue.
 BERNARD.—M. Forster, J. C. Renton.
 BLACKBURN.—Mr. Hornby, Mr. Pilkington.
 BOLTON.—Bowring, W. Bolling.
 BRIDGENORTH.—Mr. Whitmore, Sir R. Pigot. Sir J. Easthope rejected.
 BRIDGEWATER.—C. K. Tynte, H. Broadwood.
 BRIDPORT.—Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cockrane.
 CALNE.—Earl Shelburne.
 CAMBRIDGE (TOWN).—Adair, Campbell.
 CANTERBURY.—Conyngnam, Smythe.
 CHATHAM.—Mr. Byng.
 CHESTER.—Sir J. Jervis, Earl of Grosvenor.
 CHIPPENHAM.—J. Neeld, Captain Bolero.
 CHRISTCHURCH.—Captain Harris.
 CLITHEROE.—Mr. Wilson.
 CIRENCESTER.—Lord Villiers, William Cripps, Esq.
 COCKERMOUTH.—Aglionby, Horsman.
 COLCHESTER.—Smyth, Hardcastle.
 COVENTRY.—Mr. Turner, Mr. Ellice.
 DARTMOUTH.—Mr. Moffat.
 DENBIGH.—Mr. West.
 DEVIZES.—Mr. Ludlow Bruges, Mr. Heneage.
 DORCHESTER.—Mr. D. Damer, Mr. Sturt.
 DOVER.—Rice, Clerke.
 DUDLEY.—J. Benbow.
 EAST RETFORD AND BASSETT.—Hon. R. Duncombe, Lord Galway.
 EVESHAM.—Lord M. Hill, Mr. Willoughby.
 EXETER.—E. Divett, Esq., Sir J. T. B. Duckworth.
 EYE.—Sir E. Kerrison.
 FINSBURY.—T. S. Duncombe, T. Wakley.
 GATESHEAD.—Mr. Hunt.
 GLOUCESTER.—Captain M. F. F. Berkeley, H. F. Hope.
 GREENWICH.—Dundas, Barnard.
 GUILDFORD.—Mr. Mangles, Mr. Currie.
 HASTINGS.—R. Holland, M. Briscoe.
 HALIFAX.—Mr. Wood, Mr. Edwards.
 HERTFORD.—Lord Mahon, Hon. W. F. Cowper.
 HONITON.—Sir J. W. Hogg, Joseph Locke, Esq.
 HORSHAM.—Mr. Jervis.
 HULL.—Baines, Clay.
 IPSWICH.—Cobbold, Adair.
 KIDDERMINSTER.—R. Godson.
 LAMBETH.—Pearson, D'Eyncourt.
 LEEDS.—Mr. Beckett, Mr. Marshall.
 LEICESTER.—Mr. Walmsley, Mr. Gardner.
 LOMBURY.—G. Arkwright, Henry Barkly.
 LEWES.—Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Perfect.
 LICHFIELD.—Lord A. Paget, Lord Anson.
 LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Birch, Mr. Cardwell.
 LONDON.—Lord J. Russell, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Masterman.
 MALDEN.—Mr. Hope, Mr. Dodd.
 MALMESBURY.—Mr. Howard.
 MALTON.—Mr. J. E. Denison, Mr. J. W. Childers.
 MANCHESTER.—Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bright.
 MARLBOROUGH.—Lord Ernest Bruce, Mr. H. Baring.
 MAYLEBONE.—Stuart, Hall.
 MERTHYR TYDVILL.—Sir J. J. Guest.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Ord, Headlam.
 NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. Jackson, Mr. Christy.
 NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. Smith, Mr. Currie.
 NORWICH.—Lord Douro, Mr. Peto.
 NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Walter, jun., and Mr. Feargus O'Connor are returned.
 The unsuccessful candidates were Sir J. Hobhouse and Mr. Gisborne.
 OXFORD, CITY.—Langston and Wood.
 PETERBOROUGH.—Fitzwilliam, Cavendish.
 PORTSMOUTH.—Hon. F. T. Baring, Sir G. F. Staunton.
 REIGATE.—T. S. Cocks.
 RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE).—Mr. Rich, Mr. Wyvill, jun.
 RIFON.—Sir James Graham, the Hon. Edward Lascelles.
 SCARBOROUGH.—Sir J. B. V. Johnston, the Earl of Mulgrave.
 SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Parker, Mr. Ward.
 SHROPSHIRE.—Sir C. Burrell, G. Goring.
 SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Molesworth, Alderman Humphrey.
 ST. ALBANS.—G. W. J. Repton, A. Raphael.
 STOKES-UPON-TRENT.—Mr. Copeland, Mr. Ricardo.
 TAMWORTH.—Sir R. Peel, Yates Peel.
 TAVENHAM.—Mr. Martin, Mr. Brown.
 THETFORD.—Hon. W. B. Baring, Earl of Euston.
 TOWER HAMLETS.—Thompson, Clay.
 TYNEMOUTH.—Mr. Grey.
 WAKEFIELD.—Mr. Saunders.
 WALSALL.—Mr. Littleton.
 WARRINGTON.—G. Greenall.
 WARWICK.—Mr. Douglas, Mr. Collins.
 WENLOCK.—Hon. C. Forester, Mr. Gaskill.
 WESTMINSTER.—Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Lushington.
 WHITEHAVEN.—Mr. R. C. Hildyard.
 WIGAN.—Colonel J. Lindsay, R. A. Thicknesse.
 WINDSOR.—Colonel Reid, Lord J. Hay.
 WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. Villiers, Mr. Thorneley.
 WOODSTOCK.—Marquis of Blandford.
 WYCOMBE.—G. H. Dashwood, M. T. Smith.
 YARMOUTH.—Lord A. Lennox, Cooper.
 YORK, CITY.—R. H. Yorke, J. G. Smyth.

STATE OF POLLS ON THURSDAY.

ABINGDON.	HASTINGS.
Sir F. Thesiger 153	Holland 422
General Caulfield 151	Brisco 406
AYLESBURY.	HORSHAM.
Mr. Deering 687	Warre 387
Lord Nugent 620	Robertson 347
Mr. Clayton 546	Jervis 164
BATH.	HULL.
Lord Ashley 1287	Fitzgerald 155
Lord Duncan 1268	Baines 2168
Mr. Roebuck 1120	Clay 2135
BARNSTAPLE.	LANCASTER.
Bremridge 468	Brown 1705
Fortescue 390	Gregson 724
Hodgson 352	Green 721
BERWICK.	LEEDS.
M. Forster 207	Salisbury 621
J. C. Renton 192	Beckett 2526
W. H. Miller 51	Marshall 2181
BLACKBURN.	LEICESTER.
Hornby 638	Surge 1980
Pilkington 547	Walmsley 1647
Hargrave 373	Gardner 1602
Roberts 67	Parker 1403
BOLTON.	LEWES.
Bolling 710	Hon. H. Fitzroy 459
Bowring 649	Mr. R. Perfect 403
Brooks 638	Mr. Godfrey Hudson 206
BRIDGENORTH.	LIVERPOOL.
Mr. T. C. Whitmore 612	Lord Henry Loftus 140
Sir R. Pigot 388	LINCOLN.
Sir J. Easthope 368	Colonel Sibthorp 659
BRIDGEWATER.	C. Seeley 520
Tynte 388	Sir E. B. Lytton 437
Broadwood 247	W. R. Collett 277
Gaselee 189	LIVERPOOL.
BRIDPORT.	E. Cardwell 5401
Cochrane 274	Sir T. Birch 4756
Mitchell 267	Sir D. Mackworth 3835
Petre 222	Lord J. Manners 2354
Martin 11	NEWCASTLE.
COVENTRY.	W. Jackson, 565
Mr. E. Ellice 2563	S. Christy, 570
Mr. Turner 1532	Lord Brackley 522
Mr. Williams 1436	Greig 101
EVESHAM.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Lord Marcus Hill 193	Ord 2194
Sir W. Willoughby 173	Headlam 2068
Sir R. Howard 129	Hodgson 1680
GUILDFORD.	NORWICH.
Currie 336	Peto 2414
Mangles 242	Douro 1723
Thurlow 184	Parry 1648
HALIFAX.	NORTHAMPTON.
Edwards 509	Smith 641
Wood 506	Currie 898
Miall 348	Humfrey 652
Jones 279	Bayford 614
	Epps 139

STATE OF POLLS ON THURSDAY.—(CONTINUED.)

NOTTINGHAM.			WALSALL.		
Mr. Walter	1830		The Hon. E. R. Littleton ..	285	
Mr. O'Connor	1340		C. Forster	282	
Mr. Gishborne	1089		W. H. Cooke	124	
Sir John Hobhouse ..	974		WAKEFIELD.		
PLYMOUTH.			Saunders	392	
Ebrington	844		Alexander	258	
Calmdy	698		WARRINGTON.		
Palmer	777		Greenall	327	
SHEFFIELD.			Allcard	298	
Parker	1124		WARWICK.		
Ward	1104		Collins	443	
Clark	328		Sir C. Douglas	407	
SHREWSBURY.			H. Roberts	30	
R. A. Slaney	774		YARMOUTH.		
E. H. Baldock	768		Lennox	832	
G. Tomline	739		Cooper	811	
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.			Rambold	739	
Ricardo	956		Goldsmid	700	
Copeland	819				
Healy	381				

POLLS ON FRIDAY (YESTERDAY).

BRIGHTON.—HALF-PAST TEN.			COLCHESTER.		
Pechell	704		Smyth	677	
Hervey	480		Hardcastle	595	
Coningham	455		Sanderson	532	
BRISTOL.—TWELVE.			DOVER.		
Berkeley	1623		Rice	1104	
Mills	1063		Clerke	935	
Frapp	853		Prinsep	894	
Pellatt	32		IPSWICH.		
CANTERBURY.			Cobbold	833	
Conyngham	786		Adair	712	
Smyth	761		Gladstone	667	
Vance	626		Vincent	554	
Clinton	618		OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—FOUR.		
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—FOUR.			Ingills	1378	
Law	879		Gladstone	785	
Fielding	693		Round	688	
Goulburn	463		READING.—ELEVEN.		
Lefevre	402		Piggott	405	
CAMBRIDGE TOWN.			Talfourd	391	
Adair	819		Russell	342	
Campbell	734		Chelsea	276	
Sutton	465				

COUNTRY NEWS.

RETURN OF SIR R. PEEL AND HIS BROTHER FOR TAMWORTH.

The election for Tamworth took place on Wednesday. Mr. Bramall proposed Sir R. Peel, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Robinson. Major Bamford proposed Mr. William Yates Peel, and Mr. Farmer seconded the nomination.

Sir R. Peel then made a long speech to the electors, which resembled in substance the address he recently issued to them. In referring to the principles by which he was actuated, the right hon. Baronet said—"Gentlemen, I stand here with the proud consciousness that I have done my duty to my constituents, and to the people of this country—(cheers); that I have had no objects of a personal nature in any of the measures I have proposed. I have been ready to sacrifice power and party connections—I have been ready to endure unjust calumny and reproaches—I have been ready to do this rather than abandon my public duty, and neglect the interests committed to my charge. What have been my public purposes?—have I departed from them? I am a loyal and devoted subject of the Queen. I wish to see every privilege of the monarchy preserved. Have I done anything to encroach on them? I wish to see the power of the Crown upheld, and to see loyalty and affectionate devotion displayed towards the Sovereign of this country, which it would be unjustifiable, indeed, if we did not manifest towards the Sovereign who now rules over this country. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I wish to see the Church maintained in all its legitimate influence—I wish to see the Church gaining upon dissent; but I wish to see it gaining upon dissent by extending its ministrations among the people. I do not want to see the Church supported by unjust laws, injuriously affecting those who dissent from its doctrines. I think it perfectly compatible with affectionate attachment to the Church to consult the feelings, and do justice to the rights of those who dissent from her doctrines. These are the objects of true Conservative policy which I wish to uphold. I wish to see the House of Lords in possession of all its authority. I attach the utmost importance to the maintenance of an hereditary nobility. I believe the aristocracy of this country have done as much as it is to vindicate the liberties of England as any class in it, and I believe it would be utterly destructive of that mixed constitution under which we live if the House of Lords ceased to exercise its influence. I wish to discourage the desire for democratic change in the House of Commons. I do not wish to see a democracy body acting in discord with the Throne and the House of Lords."

Sir R. Peel then enumerated the advantages which had been conferred upon the country while he was in power, and defended himself from the attacks made upon him. Pointing out the advantages of what he termed a liberal system of commerce, the right hon. gentleman concluded by saying, "If some military tyrant shall again try to enunciate the false policy of military glory, and disturb the peace of the world for the gratification of his own corrupt ambition, then I hope enlightened people, flourishing by the interchange of their own products with products of other countries—seeing in war but the discouragement of civilization, the interruption of industry, and the destruction of kindly feelings—I hope a rational, and intelligent, and powerful people, will rebuke that military tyrant, and refuse to see their wives made widows, and their fathers left without children, and children mourning their fathers, not for the defence of nations, but aggression, but for the gratification of those corrupt feelings which are engendered by mere military ambition. And the way to give that power and that influence to public opinion is to remove restrictions on commercial intercourse, to encourage that interchange of commodities which is the soul and foundation of commerce; to obtain the political and social good of increased revenue, with it the inestimable moral good of peace confirmed, morals promoted, and prejudices extinguished, the absurd doctrine of hereditary animosity sacred to the winds; to see the people happy and contented under equal laws enjoying the benefits of their industry, and seeing other nations dealing and trading with them in the equal enjoyment of those blessings which we ourselves know how to respect." The right hon. Baronet concluded amidst loud cheers.

Mr. W. Yates Peel then addressed the electors.

No other debate having been proposed, the Mayor declared the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, and the Right Hon. W. Yates Peel, duly elected.

MR. GEORGE BENTINCK AND THE PROTECTIONISTS.

Lord George Bentinck has issued an address to the electors of King's Lynn. It is almost entirely as that of Sir Robert Peel; and, indeed, it seems chiefly intended to rebut the arguments and professions made by the right hon. Baronet in his recent manifesto to the electors of Tamworth. Lord George indulges in strictures upon those who "have violated every political principle," maintain his own consistency, and denounces Sir Robert Peel as the Minister "who, by his pernicious example, too well taught a large body of his adherents to obtain and to keep political power, under false pretences, was nothing worse than a 'plous fraud.'"

THE ELECTIONS.

ARUNDEL.—Present there is no appearance of any opposition to the late member.
BEAUMARIS.—There are two candidates, Lord George Paget and Mr. W. Owen Stanley, who has signified his pretensions to the representation of the county in favour of Sir Richard William Bulkeley, Bart., whose election is fixed for Thursday, the 5th Aug.

BEDFORD.—The nomination day for the election of members for the borough is fixed for Monday, and the polling for Tuesday.

CAMBRIDGE.—A requisition, bearing the signatures of 400 Liberals, has been presented to Townley, but that gentleman positively declined to come forward. The Liberals are, however, organizing an opposition. Lord George Manners has issued an address.

DERBY.—Mr. Rail has issued an address to the electors of Derby, in the course of which he said—"I am favourable to the most extended measures, that may be practicable, for diffusing education, based on the Scriptures, among our people. Every scheme, however plausible, for augmenting the influence and increasing the numbers of the Romish priesthood, shall ever meet with my steady opposition."

DURHAM COUNTY (NORTHERN DIVISION).—There is likely to be a vigorous contest. Lord Seaham contests the county in the Conservative interest, and is opposed by Mr. R. D. Sfo and Colonel Beckworth, both Whigs.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—This is to be a spirited contest here; and, coupled with the visit of the Queen, the island will be a scene of unusual activity and excitement. Mr. J. Simeon, son of Sir J. Simeon, who formerly represented the county in the Whig interest, comes forward to oppose Mr. T. W. Fleming, who succeeds the Honourable A. Court House, on the Conservative side, to the exclusion of Captain Pelham.

OLDHAM.—There will be a hard contest, it is said, between five candidates—Messrs. Fielden, Cobbett, W. J. Fox, and J. Hollday, Whigs; and Mr. Duncraft, Conservative.

RAILWAY TO NEWMARKET.—The works on the line from Chesterford to Newmarket are rapidly approaching completion, and it will be opened for traffic in September next.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL ERSKINE DOUGLAS.—This venerable naval commander died on Sunday last, at his residence, Sparrows, near Watford, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and after a service of nearly seventy-nine years.

POSTSCRIPT.

GOODWOOD RACES.—FRIDAY.

Match, 50 sovs, half a mile.—The Widow received forfeit from Outpost.

Match, 50 sovs, T.Y.C.—Bowstring beat Sloth.

Holywell Stakes of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Eglington's De Witt 1

Duke of Richmond's Hornpipe 2

Six ran.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each for two-yr-olds.

Mr. Mostyn's Surplice 1

Mr. Herbert's Hope 2

Lord Glasgow's Clerk of the Council 3

The Mostyn Plate.

Brown Bess 1

Sister to Arkwright 2

Tippet 3

The Nassau Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Clementina 1

Slander 2

Cusackia 3

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Bowstring 1

Awkward 2

Christopher 3

The Chesterfield Cup, by 30 Subs, of 15 sovs each.

Mr. Rolt's Collingwood 1

Mr. Irwin's Patriot 2

Mr. Robertson's Blackbird 3

Fifteen ran.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have signified their willingness to become conservators of the birth-place of Shakespeare if purchased for preservation. The Stratford-on-Avon Committee, who have this object in view, have already received the promise of very distinguished patronage.

ETON AND WESTMINSTER BOAT-RACE.—This interesting event came off on Thursday evening in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, both on the shore and on the river. The distance selected for the contest was from Barker's-rails, Mortlake, to Putney-bridge, and at a quarter to seven o'clock the rival crews appeared at the station. Both crews started at the same instant; for a second or two it appeared as though the Westminster crew were about half a foot in advance, and then they were oar and oar, at an immense speed. They continued at a most rattling pace, and after rowing about two hundred yards, the Etonians began to draw gradually away. The Westminster party put on a fine spirit, but their opponents went further in advance, maintained it all the way, gradually leaving their adversaries more astern, and won by one minute five seconds, accomplishing the distance, nearly five miles, in twenty-six minutes.

CRICKET.—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' MATCHES.—The first of these annual matches was commenced at Lords, on Wednesday, and was that between Harrow and Winchester. The affair was brought to a conclusion on Thursday, and terminated in favour of the former, who won in one innings, by twenty-four runs.

FIRE NEAR KEW.—Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out at a boat-builder's at Strand-on-the-Green, near Kew, on the Middlesex side of the Thames. The family had barely time to escape by a back window. Four houses were burned down; the property was insured for about £600.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED PIRACY.—MARITIME LAW.

At the Assizes at Exeter on Monday, George Rose, John Harull, Richard Thomas Lacy, John M'Phee, Robert Craig, Robert Wright, Daniel M'Lean, Charles Moffatt, Thomas Stratton, and James Nettles, were tried before Mr. Justice Williams, on a charge of piracy. They pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Cockburn, in opening the case on the part of the prosecution, stated that the prisoners were indicted under a statute passed many years ago, but which was still in force, of a very salutary character. The act was the 11th and 12th Will. III., cap. 37, sec. 9, which enacted, "that if any seaman shall confine his captain, or shall make or endeavour to make a revolt, shall be deemed a pirate and a robber." The punishment, however, in that case had been mitigated, and was now reduced to transportation or imprisonment, but otherwise, the act remained in full force. The prisoners were—two of them mates, and the others mariners, on board the ship *James Campbell*, a barque of some 300 tons burden, bound to Batavia and Singapore. The vessel sailed from Glasgow on March 5, under the command of William Graham, and everything went on satisfactorily until March 29, when the vessel was off Cape Finisterre. The wind blew a little fresh, and the mates and the men were engaged on deck in the general duties of the ship. Stratton was at the wheel, and the captain, who was on deck, saw something in his conduct which displeased him; he, therefore, spoke sharply to him, and told him to leave the helm and to go and grease the masts, which the captain thought was necessary to be done at that time. Stratton, instead of obeying these orders, as he was bound to do, peremptorily refused; and therefore the master ordered all hands upon deck, and directed the mates to have the masts greased, and to order the men to do it. The men persisted in refusing to follow his directions, stating that it was the duty of the boys to grease the masts, and that therefore they would not do it. The captain told the crew that he would put them on short commons. There was some beef cooking for their dinners, and he ordered it to be taken aft; but there was a peremptory refusal on the part of the men to give up the meat. The captain—finding that the mates, instead of endeavouring to assist him in promoting subordination amongst the crew, were rather inclined to encourage them in their misconduct—saw that he must at once check this disposition to mutiny, or there would be an end to his authority. He then armed himself with a cutlass, and again desired the men to take the beef aft, saying, "The first man who dares to interfere I will cut him down." The men seeing that the captain was not to be trifled with, allowed the orders to be obeyed; and the steward took the beef aft to the captain's cabin. The captain afterwards went into his cabin, and had his dinner. In the meantime, believing he had done enough to assert his authority, the captain returned the meat to the men, and he supposed that there was an end of the matter. After the captain had had his dinner, however, he received a message, stating that the men wanted to speak to him on deck. He went upon deck, and found all the men combined against him. They surrounded him, and one of them plucked him, whilst others put handcuffs upon him, lashed his legs together, and ordered him below. As the men were treating him in this manner, he asked the mates, Rose and Harull, whether they would allow him to be so dealt with. They replied that they couldn't help it, as the men had taken possession of the ship. The captain was then taken into the cabin, which the mates and steward had previously cleared out, by removing the fire-arms, chronometers, nautical instruments, &c. The crew then altered the vessel's course, and put her under the command of Rose. They never removed the iron except once, and then for the purpose of enabling the captain to change his clothes; and during the whole time a man was stationed at the door of the cabin armed with a drawn cutlass. Upon arriving in Plymouth, the crew made some complaint against the captain, but the tables were turned, and it was considered absolutely necessary to bring the prisoners to justice. The cargo on board the *James Campbell* amounted in value to between £30,000 and £40,000.

The learned counsel called evidence in support of his statement.

Mr. Poulsen then addressed the jury for the prisoners Rose and Nettles. Mr. Slade, on behalf of Stratton, argued that, under the circumstances, the prisoners had a fair and reasonable ground for the apprehension that their lives might ultimately be in danger; and they had therefore acted in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon them.

Mr. Justice Williams said the indictment proceeded upon an Act of Parliament passed as far back as the reign of William III., which enacted that if any seaman shall confine his captain, or make a revolt on his ship, he shall be deemed a pirate and a robber; and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be transported or imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.

The Judge then asked the jury if they thought there was reasonable ground for the apprehension that the lives of the crew were in danger, from the conduct of the captain, at the time they imprisoned him? The jury answered in the affirmative, and they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" in favour of all the prisoners. Some applause followed the announcement of the verdict, but it was immediately checked by the learned Judge, who ordered the prisoners to be discharged.

The trial created very considerable interest, and the court was crowded to excess. It was understood that £150 had been subscribed in Glasgow, for the purpose of defending the prisoners, and that a further sum had been raised in Exeter.

THE MURDER AT CHESTERFIELD.

At Derby on Tuesday, Anthony Launt, aged 26, was charged before Lord Denman, with having feloniously received, aided, and comforted John Platts, after he (John Platts) had killed one George Collis.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Humfrey and Mr. Mellon were for the prosecution. Mr. Miller for the defence.

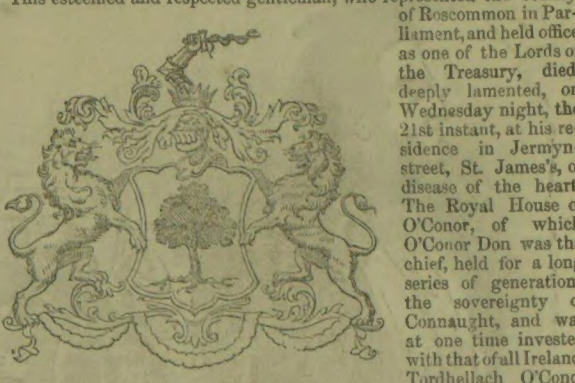
The trial of Platts, at the last Assizes, was given in our paper at the time, when he was convicted and executed for the murder. The prisoner was charged as an accessory after the fact. The facts may be shortly recapitulated. The murder of Collis was in December, 1845, for which Platts suffered. The discovery of the murder took place in August, 1846. On Sunday, the 7th of December, Collis and Platts had made an agreement to meet a person, but Collis was never seen after that day, and it was supposed he had gone to Manchester. Nine months after the body was found in a cesspool in a yard of Mr. Bunting's, and, from parts of a handkerchief, garters, &c., clearly identified to be that of Collis. Circumstances made it clear Platts was connected with the murder, for which he was afterwards executed. On the Monday night, between ten and eleven, three persons were seen carrying a bundle. It was sworn those persons were Platts, the prisoner, and a third party; the question being whether Launt really was one of the persons there that night, and if so, whether he was cognisant the bundle he was assisting to carry was that of a murdered man.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

O'CONOR DON.

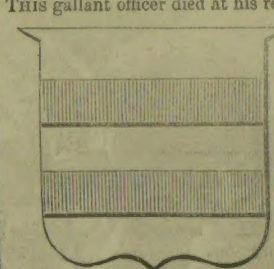
This esteemed and respected gentleman, who represented the county of Roscommon in Parliament, and held office as one of the Lords of the Treasury, died, deeply lamented, on Wednesday night, the 21st instant, at his residence in Jermyn-street, St. James's, of disease of the heart.



The Royal House of O'Conor, of which O'Conor Don was the chief, held for a long series of generations the sovereignty of Connaught, and was at one time invested with that of all Ireland. Tordhellach O'Conor was received as supreme king in 1186, and reigned twenty years. He died in 1156, leaving two sons, Roderick, the last monarch of Ireland, and Cathal Croibh Derg, ancestor of the late O'Conor Don. In the time of Elizabeth, Sir Hugh O'Conor Don, of Ballintober, submitted to the English Government, compounded with Lord Deputy Perrott for all his estates, and was knighted by Robert, Earl of Essex. In the Tyrone war he joined the Queen's forces, and commanded the horse at the famous battle of the Curlew. Sir Hugh was the first knight of the shire returned to Parliament by the county of Roscommon. With him may be said to have expired the greatness and power of the O'Conors. What remained of their ancient Royal inheritance, little escaped the political spoliation and religious persecution of Cromwell and William. Major Owen O'Conor, of Balanagare, followed the fortunes of Charles the Second, and, eventually, died a prisoner, in the Castle of Chester, in the year 1692, while his nephew and heir, Denis O'Conor, was involved in the troubles and misfortunes which seemed, at that period, the common lot of all who professed the Catholic religion; he survived, however, to improve considerably his estate, and left, at his decease, a fair property to his son, Charles O'Conor, of Balanagare, a learned and distinguished antiquary, whose two eldest grandsons were Owen O'Conor Don (father of the gentleman whose decease we are recording) and Dr. Charles O'Conor, the accomplished author of "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," "Columbanus' Letters," &c. &c. The late O'Conor Don was born in May, 1794, and married, in August, 1824, Mary, daughter of Maurice Blake, Esq., of Tones Hill, county Mayo, by whom he leaves two sons and five daughters. The singular title of "Don," which he bore, as Chief of the House of O'Conor, is derived, by some antiquaries, from Tirlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, surnamed "Don," or The Dark, a potent warrior against the English, in the time of Richard the Second, but others carry up the adoption of the designation to the period of the invasion of Ireland by Prince Don, the son of Milesius.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE MARTIN, G.C.B., AND G.C.M.G., &c.

This gallant officer died at his residence in Berkeley-square, on the 28th inst., aged 82. At the period of his decease he was Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. Sir George Martin was present, as Midshipman of the *Suffolk*, in Rodney's actions in the West Indies, in 1780; he commanded the *Irresistible*, of 74 guns, at the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. In 1800, he had under his orders the force employed in the blockade of Malta, which he conducted with the greatest perseverance and success; and, in the



following year, accompanied the Expedition to Egypt. In 1805, Lieutenant Martin participated in Sir Robert Calder's action with Villeneuve; and, having become a flag officer, in 1807, commanded the naval force employed on the coast of Sicily. At the blockade of Toulon, in 1809, he rendered essential service to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Collingwood: the following year he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and, during the latter part of the Peninsular War, commanded the naval force employed at Lisbon.

In 1814 Admiral Martin received the honour of Knighthood; the following year was made a K.C.B.; and in 1821 obtained the Grand Cross. Besides these distinctions, Sir George had a medal for his services at the battle of St. Vincent, and in 1811 received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Januarius.

Sir George Martin, who was son of the late Captain William Martin, R.N., by Arabella, his wife, daughter of Sir William Rowley, of Tenning Hall; married first, in 1804, Harriet, sister of Admiral Bentinck; and second, in 1815, Arabella, daughter of William Locke, Esq., of Norbury Park, Surrey.

SIR DAVID POLLOCK.

This gentleman was the eldest of those three brothers whose success in life has been as remarkable as it was meritorious. Through their talents, industry, and perseverance, the name of Pollock is now rendered famous both in arms and in law. Sir David Pollock was born in 1780: he received his education at Edinburgh College. He was called to the bar, by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, the 28th Jan., 1803, and had, for many years, a prosperous practice on the Home Circuit; he also obtained considerable business in the Insolvent Debtors Court, and in Parliamentary Committees. He was a Queen's Counsel, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and Recorder of Maidstone, Tenterden, and Dymchurch.

A few years ago, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, and in 1846 he was made Chief Justice of Bombay, and received the honour of Knighthood. His death occurred at Bombay, in May last. Sir David, as is well known, leaves among his surviving brothers Sir Frederick Pollock, the present Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir George Pollock, one of the heroes of the late war in India. Sir David had a numerous family of his own; two of his sons are eminent solicitors, and one of them, we believe, has a legal appointment at Bombay.

JOHN WALTER, ESQ.

We regret to have to record the death of John Walter, Esq., of Bearwood, in the county of Berks, the principal proprietor of the *Times* newspaper. The immediate cause of Mr. Walter's death was cancer in the face, which made its first appearance rather more than a twelve-month since; and although he was attended by the first medical aid in the country, the disorder was too deeply rooted to be eradicated. The lamented gentleman died at his residence in Printing-house Square, at a quarter before two o'clock on Wednesday morning, in the seventy-first year of his age. (Next week we shall present our readers with a Portrait of Mr. Walter, and a Memoir of his eventful life.)

THE POPULATION OF PRUSSIA.—From an official document, just published, it appears, that at the end of 1846, Prussia, which covers a surface of 5 080 square miles, possessed a population of 16,181,195, which was 645,864 more than at the end of 1843. Of the total population, 11,682,225 individuals inhabited the country, and 4,508,967 the towns, which are 980 in number; the population of the 12 principal towns was—Berlin, 408,502; Breslau, 112,941; Cologne, including Deutz, 95,202; Königsberg, 75,234; Danzig, 66,827; Magdeburg, 55,816; Alx-la-Chapelle, 48,567; Stettin, 45,807; Posen, 43,058; Potsdam, 39,551; Elberfeld, 38,249; and Bremen, 34,922; making altogether 1,639,929. The population of Berlin increases by about 17,000 persons per annum. The increase of births over deaths is only from 3000 to 4000, the difference being caused by persons from the provinces establishing themselves in the capital.

INCREASE OF THE INCOME-TAX.—The *Standard* of Thursday says—"It is designed at the meeting of the new Parliament to propose an augmentation of the Property and Income-Tax to five per cent. Of this the public may be assured, and the design will explain what has been hinted in some of the hustings speeches of the ministerial candidates."

COSSACK, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.—A faithful and beautifully-executed portrait of this fine animal is just published by Mr. Moore, of St. Martin's-lane, the well-known publisher of sporting pictures, and is certainly a valuable addition, as a work of art, to the previous "Winners of the Derby."

H U M O U R S O F A N E L E C T I O N .



THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

Than that famed room, where hundreds come
And peal the shout of triumph louder.
The placards boldly pace the town,
High in Committee Rooms are seen ;

Oh ! let us stereotype it down,
The cry of all is "COUNTRY ! QUEEN !"
Still, ever let our contests be
For the *Land* of the lovely, brave, and free.

TO THE HUSTINGS.

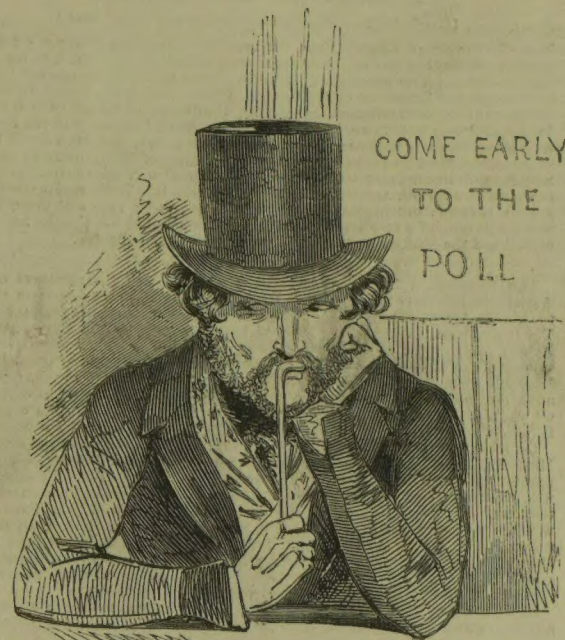
Now turn we to the hustings, where
We tremble for the man who dare
Give bold expression to his wishes,
And vote against the "loaves and fishes."
For be the candidate a *Jew*,
Or Turk, or Gentile, *entre nous*,
Provided that he has the *tin*,
'Tis ten to one that he'll get in.
For see, from "John o'Groats" to Dover,
There's not a man when "half seas over"
Cares (conscientiously) a pin
Which of the rival parties win.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

The struggle o'er, the battle won,
Then comes the hour for mirth and fun.
The victor, with becoming pride,
Begirds the sabre to his side,
And promises (so most men do
But pie-crust like, they break them too),
"Henceforth 't shall be his proud endeavour
To guard their 'vested rights' for ever."
Here echo faintly answers—"Never."

THE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

Joyous and festive is the shout
Of him that's *in*—but he that's *out*,
Returns (tho' not returned himself)
A wiser, yet a poorer elf,
And tells his "country cousins" how
He ne'er knew happiness till now ;
That, all his views of greatness o'er,
He'll never seek for honours more,
Nor would he give one fig to be
("Sour grapes," quoth Reynard) an M.P.



COME EARLY
TO THE
POLL

THE UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

THE CANVASSER.

With what a servile, cringing mien,
The "canvasser for votes" is seen ;

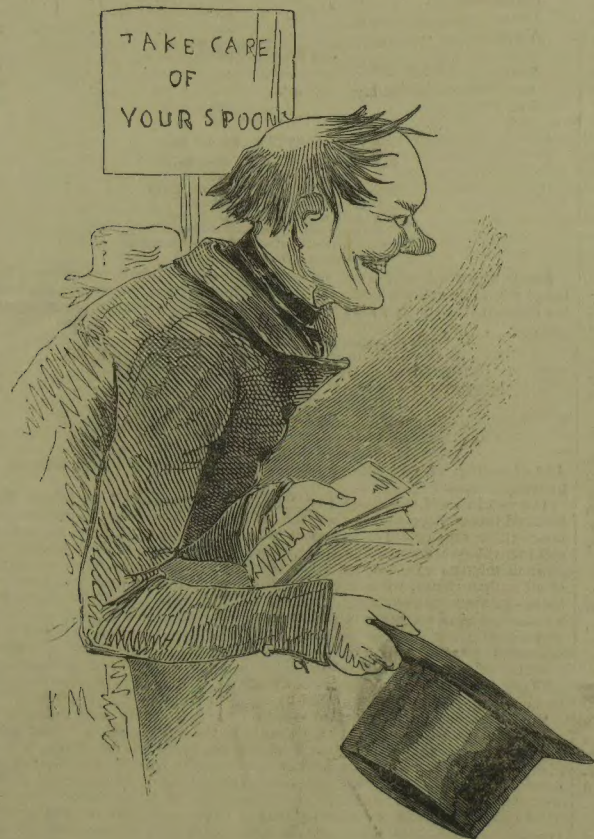


CONDUCTING A CANDIDATE TO THE HUSTINGS.

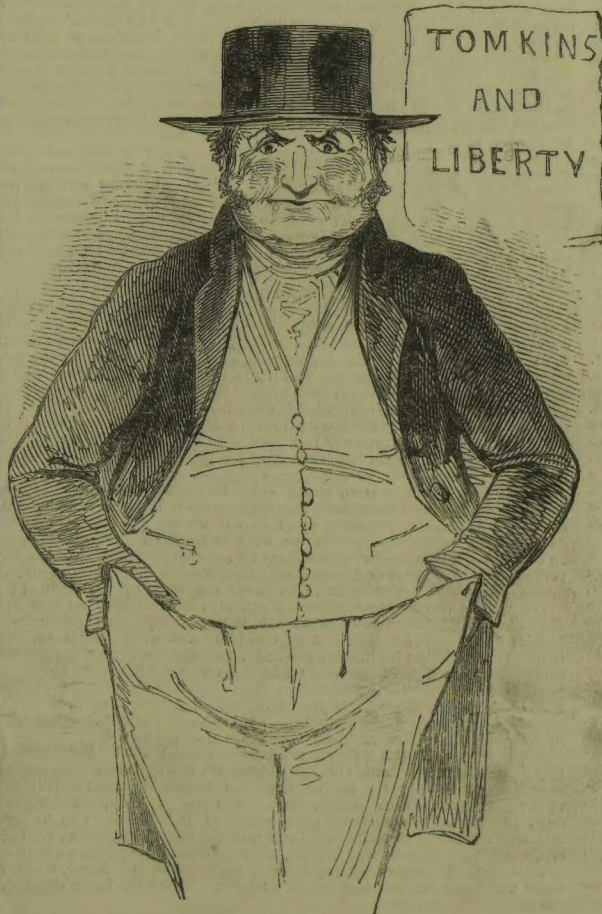
For your "sweet breath" a suppliant now,
He'll tell you when—and where—and how—

He'll make your fortune : insincere
The "word of promise to the ear,"

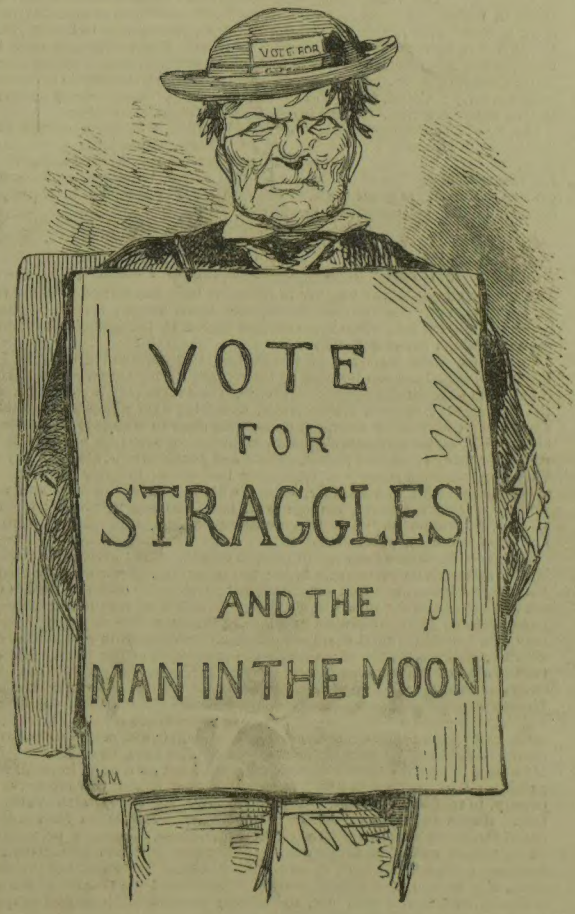
He's sure to keep—your vote once got,
And meet him—faith he *knows* you not !



THE CANVASSER.



"THE INDEPENDENT VOTER."



THE BOARDMAN.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, AT WARWICK.

(Concluded from Page 55 of our Journal of last week.)

THE chief event of Thursday was the meeting of the inhabitants of Stratford-upon-Avon, and likewise of the members of the Shakespeare Club, in the Town Hall, at Stratford, for considering the best means of providing against the destruction of the Birthplace of Shakespeare. The meeting was joined by several members of the Archaeological Association, who journeyed thither from Warwick for the purpose; and there were present, also, several members of the Camden and other learned Societies. Mr. Pettigrew presided, and his address to the meeting expressed his reliance upon the good feeling of Englishmen to prevent Shakespeare's House being made "a travelling show," as it was reported to be the intention of a certain American adventurer to make it. This announcement was greatly cheered; much speaking followed, but the only result of the meeting was the passing of a resolution for the co-operation of the Archaeological Association and the Shakespeare Club in the great object of the day.

FRIDAY.

This morning, a few papers were read; after which the members of the Association left Warwick by railway for Coventry, and proceeded from thence to Coombe Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Craven, about four miles from the town. The mansion stands in a finely wooded park: it occupies the site of the old Abbey, built in the reign of King Stephen; there are cloisters and porches, tapestry, and some fine bits of antiquity about the building. Here the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and Queen of Bohemia, passed many years; and it was hence, when she was but very young, that the attempt to carry her off was made by the conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot. The picture gallery is rich in portraits of the Stuart family; and there are some fine Rembrandts.

On their return to Coventry, the members of the Association inspected St. Michael's, the finest of the three churches, with a spire 303 feet high: the interior has a carved oak roof, and some ancient painted glass. The novelty was, however, a recently found fresco over the arch, separating the chancel from the nave. It represents the Last Judgment; the Deity is seen in the centre, with the Apostles on either side. The whole is in colour, and, from careful restoration, in a very perfect state. From the Church the party went to St. Mary's Hall, one of the richest vestiges of the 15th century, with carved oak roof, minstrel gallery, armoury, tapestry, &c. Bablake Hospital, Grey Friars, and other fine old timber-houses, were also inspected.

In the evening, the members returned to Warwick, and gave a *conversazione* and ball, which was fully attended by the principal families of the neighbourhood.

SATURDAY.

The Council and members of the Association held their closing meeting this morning at the County Hall, when Mr. Pettigrew officiated as Chairman. The thanks of the body were given to the Mayor and Corporation, to the borough members, and to all the gentlemen and noblemen by whose considerate kindness the members had been permitted to inspect their several seats. The Chairman, in the name of the Association, expressed his obligation to the noblemen and gentlemen of the county for the magnificent hospitality with which they had been entertained during their visit. Thanks were given to the Treasurer, the Chairman, and to the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Crofton Croker, upon whom the labour and fatigue of arranging the affairs of the congress principally rested.

The Association, shortly after, took leave of Warwick for Coventry, where they alighted, to visit Astley Castle, the seat of Viscount Lifford; and Arbury Park, the seat of Mr. Newdegate, M.P. Astley is castellated externally, but has a plain interior: here are preserved the chair and table of the father of Lady Jane Grey. Near the castle moat is the village church, with tabernacled seats, fresco paintings, brasses, and other archaeological rarities. Mr. Newdegate's domain adjoins Astley Castle Park; the mansion of Arbury has an Elizabethan gallery and some Gothic celled rooms; and is richly stored with pictures, statues, and articles of vertu. The park has some majestic cedars, and cascades and sylvan scenery, of great beauty. Mr. Newdegate received the archaeologists, and led them through the house and grounds; after which the party partook of a sumptuous *déjeuner* in the grand dining-hall. At the conclusion, Mr. Pettigrew proposed the health of Mr. Newdegate and his family; and the honourable gentleman, in reply, remarked that he considered it the duty of gentlemen connected by blood or position with a county, to afford every facility to such associations, as by their instrumentality the ancient memorials of the country were preserved and protected. This speech was received with loud cheers by the visitors, who then left for the Coventry station, en route for London.

The Meeting was, from first to last, a most agreeable one; for, in no previous instance, has the Association assembled in a district of such varied interest, or experienced so many splendid receptions.

MUSIC.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The prospectus for the season 1848, has been issued. The meetings will take place for the future, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the first rehearsal being on the 17th of February; and the first concert on the 24th. The rehearsals and concerts will continue every Friday up to the 9th of June. Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir Archibald Keppel, Macdonald, and E. Jekyll, Esq., are the Committee of Management. Mr. Henry Leslie is the hon. Secretary, and G. Curtis, Esq., the treasurer.

CONCERT AT NORTHAMPTON.—There was considerable attraction at the Morning Concert given on Friday, Mlle. Albini, Mlle. Corbali, and Signor Tagliafico, from the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, having been engaged. Mlle. Albini was rapturously encored in Rossini's "Una voce," and in Donizetti's "Tyrolienne," with "Betty," "In questo semple." She sang the duo from "La Gazza Ladra" with Mlle. Corbali, "Ebben per mia memoria," and created quite a sensation, its length only preventing the repetition. Her famous *brindisi* "Il Segreto," was another of Albini's triumphs. Mlle. Corbali sang Verdi's "Non pi sogno"; and Donizetti's polacca "O luce," charmingly. Tagliafico's noble bass voice told admirably in the air "La Calunnia," from the "Barbiere." John Parry received encores in his "London Season" and "Lalla Rookh." Mr. Lindsay Sloper was the accompanist. He played two pianoforte pieces, by Benedict, with great brilliancy.

PARIS.—There are many statements afloat as to the plans of MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan for the Académie Royale de Musique; but, as the Directors themselves are in a state of the greatest uncertainty as to their engagements, it would be a waste of space to publish mere rumours. The visit to London of the Manager will, no doubt, determine the course to be pursued. In the meanwhile, the decorators continue actively at work with the edifice. The preparations for the third lyrical theatre are made with energy.

GERMANY.—Benedict's "Crusaders" has been produced with great success at Prague. It will also be given in Stuttgart and Vienna, conducted by the composer. Mme. Streckl Heinefetter has appeared in "Norma," at Leipzig. Pischek is in Frankfurt, and will shortly appear in some of his favourite characters. Mlle. Tuzcek, who made such an impression at the Bonn Beethoven Festival, has been singing at Königsberg, in the "Fille du Régiment," "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "Don Juan," &c., with much *clat*. The season at the Italian Opera in Vienna has closed, after eighty performances in three months; twenty-eight of which were devoted to Donizetti's works, twenty-four to Rossini, twenty-two to Verdi, three to Ricci, and three to Salvi. Mme. Tadolini sang thirty times, Mlle. Angri thirty-two, Mlle. Hayes thirteen, Mme. Bordèse nine, and Maria Corridori, seven. The tenor, Ivanoff, sang thirty-two times; Varese, the baritone, forty; Colini, ditto, thirty-two; Colzolari, basso, twenty-seven; and Mirate, tenor, nineteen. Albini is expected in Vienna in October.

ITALY.—The autumn season at the Scala, in Milan, will begin on the 10th of August, with Donizetti's "Don Sebastian," in which Muschi, the tenor, and Derivis, the basso, will sing. Mlle. Fanny Elssler has re-appeared at Padua, after her triumphs at the Royal Italian Opera, in London. She was enthusiastically greeted. Marini, the great basso, is engaged for Florence, up to March, 1848, after his London engagement is terminated.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

(From "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

THE sudden change of the weather to excessive heat has caused unusual variety in Fashions, new materials of the lightest kinds having been introduced for robes, pardessus, &c., while those adopted earlier in the season still retain their vogue, although not so generally worn.

CHAPEAUX AND CAPOTES of the lightest materials are greatly in favour. Fancy *chapeaux* have lost nothing of their vogue; but, nevertheless, the others, if not quite so generally adopted, are equally *distingued*. We may cite, among the most elegant, those of Italian straw, decorated with a *fanchon* of black lace, aggraffed on each side by a sprig of roses. We observe also that an intermixture of materials, as, for instance, *chapeaux*, composed of alternate bands of lace and ribbon, or fancy straw and ribbon, or lace and *passementerie*, are more in request. *Chapeaux* composed entirely of ribbon are this month in great request. Some are trimmed with flowers only, others with a mixture of lace and flowers. *Capotes* of coloured crape, covered with lace, increase in favour: the newest style of decoration for them is a wreath of foliage, intermingled with small flowers of the colour of the crape.

ROBES.—The pelisse form is still most in favour. Silks divide the vogue with lighter materials for promenade dress; the latter are, however, in a majority: barettes, balzines, and that exquisitely light and pretty material, *perle de Chèvre*, are more predominant than white. Those of silk are very full trimmed with *passementerie*; there are several new kinds adapted to the fronts of robes. We may cite, among the most novel, some beautiful *montants*, in imitation of foliage, which reach from the top of the corsage to the bottom of the skirt. Long tight sleeves are in a majority for silk dresses, but their monotony is relieved by fancy cuffs and *manchons*. *Pardessus* exhibit great variety in form and materials. The materials, indeed, are as various as the forms; for, although the heat of the weather has given a temporary ascendancy to *pardessus* of lace, muslin, tulle, and black-sprigged net, yet those of tulle and *poult de soie*, are by no means laid aside. We may cite, among the lightest kind, those adopted in simple *négligé*: these are muslin *manchettes*, embroidered *au crochet*, in small running patterns; they are trimmed with *volants*, festooned round the border, or, if necessary, to render them more dressy, the *volants* are edged with Valenciennes lace. Muslin and tulle scarfs are much worn. *Pardessus* for the carriage are of black lace or muslin. The *Manchette Duchesse*, of muslin or tulle, is short, square, and of moderate width: it is embroidered in feather-stitch, and rendered quite a half-length by a row of broad lace. The *visite*, and the *manchette-visite*, may be composed of lace, muslin, or tulle: the two latter always embroidered, or trimmed with lace, and all may be lined with coloured crape; but the lining is not indispensable.

EVENING DRESSES of embroidered tulle are most in vogue. The corsage,

moderately low, and disposed alternately in folds and *colonnades* of embroidery; the sleeves à l'*Aspasie*; they are moderately wide, and, descending below the elbow, are open towards the lower part, but partially closed by silk buttons, placed at regular distances, so as partially to display the arm: a wreath is lightly embroidered on each side of the opening. There are two skirts, each finished with a deep embroidery.

HEAD DRESSES of lace or *passementerie*, intermingled with flowers or foliage, have recently appeared.

CAPS also—we mean those without cauls—are adopted by many *élégantes*. They are composed of tulle or lace, of the most transparent kind; some are formed of alternate *ruches* of tulle and small wreaths of flowers; others are decorated with tufts or sprigs of foliage or flowers; the latter are always of the most delicate kind.

COLOURS the same, excepting that orange and white have increased in vogue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GOODWOOD MEETING.

So falls it out
That what we have, we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lacked and lost,
Why then we lack the value, and we find
The virtue that possession would not show us
Whiles it was ours.

SHAKESPEARE.

Hath princely Goodwood reached the limit beyond which the pride, pomp, and circumstance of modern Olympics may not pass—and is its bright particular star indeed in the wane? Forbid it "chivalry of this bright age" we soliloquised, as reclining among the cushions of a South Western express carriage we guided our spirit to meditation and our flesh to a speed that would have mocked proud Juliet's fiery-footed steeds, even with "such a waggoner as Phobus." Our point was that towards which every lover of the turf was bound, either in his identity or his idealty—the latter a coinage, with which we take no shame in being the "utterer." Our face and eke our fancy were set for the great Sussex trust—a meeting that is without a parallel in the annals of the British turf—all honour to him of whose grace our first of national sports has so fitting a scene of celebration. It has just passed its forty-fifth anniversary; may it have a thousand such—each more brilliant than that which went before.

The Course at Goodwood was laid out by the late Duke in 1802, on that portion of the heights of the Park called "Harroway." In May of that year the first Race-stand was erected; and in 1830 the present one was built. To the especial energy and experience of the matter he took in hand, displayed by Lord George Bentinck while in the youth of his turf career, the racing attained, both in quality and quantity, a station previously unknown to any course in the kingdom. The present Duke has always been master of a racing stud; and, as proprietor of the domain and dispenser of its hospitalities, he has indeed won golden opinions from all classes. "*Olympiaca premia palmæ*." Long after the establishment of Goodwood Races their locality was of very inconvenient approach; and when you got there, "worse remained behind." Of all the unconscionable places in Christendom, perhaps Chichester was the most unmitigated—during the race week. They asked you what they pleased, those Sussex *Shylocks*; and, as there was nothing for it but to fast or pay them their price, the consequence is easily imagined. Now it is a very different affair. Both the Brighton and Portsmouth lines offer every facility to the dwellers in the great city; and from every corner of the kingdom there is easy and reasonable access by railway. Thus, on the occasion with which we are dealing, the company bivouacked on the Isle of Wight—at all the watering-places on the coast between Southampton and Brighton; at all the towns and villages within reach of the lines of rail—in short, everywhere, except at Chichester—its very name was an abomination in men's ears. To oneself fair Ryde afforded shelter, and such means and appliances to boot as Memory will long store in her *honey cells*. Hence we sallied—what time an amphibious breakfast was done justice to each morning—to solve the problem that constitutes the opening paragraph of this paper—with such fortune as will be found in the sequel.

Tuesday last was an especial sample of golden summer weather, and shed glory over the hills and valleys that meet the eye of those who journey through Surrey, Hants, and Sussex, which nothing could surpass, save the promise of a harvest a hundred-fold more lavish than hope could have dreamt. The approach to Goodwood was all that the lover of the sylvan and the picturesque might desire; but the ascent to the Course is a sad drawback for such as have yet a memory left of the post-horse, and that he is a locomotive with the property of suffering. But, on the present occasion, truth demands that it be confessed he had a smaller amount of labour, as a class, than we can remember for many years. The attendance was infinitely below the average of late seasons; and over the revellers there was a gloom which spread its influence upon you, however, brilliant the spirits that you brought to the scene. We won't go into a speculation as to the cause of this undesirable dullness, but proceed to observe another characteristic of the day, and, as it shall prove, of the meeting, quite as obvious, though by no means equally to be regretted. This was that men had "no speculation in their eyes"—or hearts or mouths—for betting was little more than nominal. For hundreds that used to be laid in the ring at Goodwood, there were not sovereigns risked—if that word be fitting where chance is not, but rather the certainty of a foregone conclusion: the assurance of being done the moment that cabalistic word was uttered—by one of the miscellaneous public. The possibility of winning is confined to a privileged class—the certainty, to a clique—whose philosophy is that of Captain Mirvan in "Evelina." "Suppose," said the gallant officer to Beau Lovell, "I thought fit to say you hadn't a tooth in your head?" "But how would you prove it?" asked the maccaroni. "By knocking them all down your throat," replied the Captain. That's the method by which the legs make things sure. It's pretty secure betting against a horse that either don't start at all, or does so with a dose inside that would stop one of Stephenson's engines. Well (and it was well) the odds were without friends; not so the sport—or the animals that made it. At one o'clock the Craven was run—won by Wilderness by reason that Ziska was a rogue. The Gratwicke followed in half an hour—the chronometrical order of the racing—Red Hart winning in a common canter: they called in Phobus to witness he would win the St. Leger. The Lavant again fell to the lot of the Goodwood stable, with Nectar. The £300 Sweepstakes for Four-year-olds, ditto, by means of Lord G. Bentinck's Ennui; and the Ham Stakes ditto, by the agency of the same nobleman's magnificent colt, Surprise—one of the finest two-year-olds ever seen—in his points the ditto of his mother, Crucifix. Considering all that has lately been said and sung of the doings and poisonings in the Goodwood team, such throwing-in was rather fortunate! The 10 sovs Sweep, with Mr. Mostyn's fifty added, was an easy conquest for Campanile—as the Drawing Room Stakes proved for Mr. Gully's Mathematician. The Goodwood Club Stakes were won by Camera Obscura—or her jockey—some said the latter; and with the race for the Innkeepers' Plate, it will be seen, the list concluded. It was all running—from the moment the first bell sounded, till the last trumpet announced the Platers homeward bound. For this reason, beside the running there is nothing to record. That it will materially influence events yet to come, however, there cannot be a doubt.

WEDNESDAY.

The weather was delicious, the bill of fare prodigious, but the attendance far from brilliant. Business, too, was weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable. Your leg might mouth him never so energetically, echo had "no effects," neither had his eloquence. We must perforce, however, of time and place be brief in our treatment of the sport. The Goodwood Produce Stakes were walked over for by Red Hart; and then Hydrangea won the Goodwood Stakes, in what is called a canter on the turf. To this succeeded the Stewards' Cup—a very fine race—won by the Cur, by a head, the Quaker falling, and breaking a leg. Camera Obscura won the Queen's Plate; no race; and the Stand Plate, Wilderness walked over for.

The Members' Plate, Clarendon won in a canter, and then the Cowdroy Stakes gave us one of the most magnificent contests ever seen on a course—won by the King of Kildare, beating the Daughter of Toscar—a brilliant wind up to the day's sport. Stultz was scratched for all his engagements, in consequence of falling lame; his noble owner stood to win £15,000 on him for the stakes. His judgment in horse racing may be measured from this fact—barring it was all guess work. Just before the stakes were started for, he said, in the ring—"Hydrangea will win, and Lothario will break down;" and so it was.

THURSDAY.

Thursday was a Cup day, indeed. It was as hot as Timbuctoo, and as complete a crush as the Black Hole of Calcutta. We shall only observe, by way of introduction, that the quotations of the Cup betting must be received—relatively. For instance, The Hero was backed at odds, very much affected by the price to which he once receded, those who laid ten to one against him being compelled to back him at any price, to get back some of their money. Of the approaches to Chichester—whither tens of thousands were flocking—that by rail from Portsmouth was as bad as it could be: no human ingenuity could have made it worse. It is a great scandal that railway lines should be opened to the public before a single precaution or arrangement has been perfected for public safety or accommodation.

For the Cup, it will be seen, young John Day made his return *début* on the turf; the only remark one cannot help making upon it being, that poor Alfred Day had his virtue for its own reward: he has always gone straight on—it was hard on the first opportunity that he went straight off. The opening event, a 25 sovs Sweepstakes, Nectar walked over for; then Quicksand won one for 100, very cleverly. A 200 sovs Sweepstakes, Lola Montes did the same by, in the same fashion; and the Molecombe, Glendower won stylishly—in a field of four.

This put the Cup on the scene—nine starters; and, as they paraded in front of the Stand, like a cavalcade at Astley's, it was really a very striking pageant. The Hero was backed to win, at 5 to 4 on him; and the instant the flag fell he flew to the front. At the Stand, the Arab, running away with his tiny jockey, rushed to the van, and these two made the running alternately to the dip beyond the hill, where the Oriental was dished, and dropped among the tailors. It must be enough to say, that then and there Eryx came up, and he and the crack raced together desperately home; the favourite winning a splendid race by a length: time—five minutes two seconds.

Masteriff then walked over for the 200 sovs Sweepstakes for two-year-olds: the filly out of Corinne won the Duke of Richmond's Plate. And the following three were telegraphed for the Racing Stakes—infinitely the most important issue of the meeting—with which, for the sake of *clat*, and other reasons, probably, we close our brief notice of it. Planet, Van Tromp, and Red Hart; with the three leading jockeys of the day on them, viz., Butler, Marson, and Nat. The pace was terrific, the trio coming every inch as hard as they could crack. It seemed anybody's race, till opposite the Stand, where Planet came, and won a brilliant race by half a length. With what Leger effect we shall see anon.

It has been a splendid anniversary of the greatest turf gala, probably, that ever existed.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; three-yr-olds, 7st; four, 8st 4lb; five, 8st 10lb; six and aged, 8st 12lb. One mile and three-quarters. (Three Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 4 yrs (Nat) 1
Duke of Richmond's Outpost, 3 yrs (Kitchener) 2
Mr. Frost's Ziska, 3 yrs (Crouch) bolted

The Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the second to receive 200 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Mile and a half. (Fifty Subs.)

Duke of Richmond's Red Hart (F. Butler) 1
Mr. Payne's Clementina (Nat) 2
Sir R. Bulkeley's Montpensier (Templeman) 3

The Lavant Stakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. The winner of the Chesterfield or July Stakes, or any two-yr-old stake at Ascot, to carry 5lb extra. The second to save his stake. Half a mile. (Fourteen Subs.)

Duke of Richmond's Nectar, 8st 3lb (F. Butler) 1
Lord Eglington's De Witt, 8st 7lb (J. Marson) 2
Lord Exeter's Tippet, 8st 3lb (W. Abdale) 3

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, h ft, for four-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; the second to save his stake. Queen's Plate Course, about three miles five furlongs. (17 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Ennui (Nat) 1
Mr. Bowe's Mowerina (F. Butler) 2
Lord Exeter's St. Demetri (W. Abdale) 3

The Ham Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 7lb; the second to receive 200 sovs out of the stakes. T.Y.C. (43 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Surplice (Nat) 1
Mr. Dawson's Liston (Templeman) 2
Mr. John Day's Anglia (A. Day) 3

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. One mile. (15 Subs.)

Mr. Russell's Campanile, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb (S. Mann) 1
Mr. Irwin's Patriot, 6 yrs, 8st 10lb (H. Bell) 2
Mr. Gully's Clarendon, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb (Donaldson) 3

The Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sovs each, with a bonus by an independent subscription of 10 sovs each, for three-year-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 25 sovs to the judge. R. S. C. Twenty-nine subs to the stakes, and eighteen to the bonus.

Mr. Gully's Mathematician (A. Day) 1
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Montpensier (Templeman) 2
Mr. Mostyn's Archness (Nat) 3
Duke of Richmond's Pell Mell (F. Butler) 4

The Goodwood Club Stakes of 10 sovs each, to be ridden by members of the Goodwood Club. Craven Stakes Course. (10 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Camera Obscura, 4 yrs, 9st 12lb (Capt. Pettat) 1
Count Bathany's Master Stepney, 5 yrs, 10st 4lb (Owner) 2
Mr. Gratwicke's Lady Cecilia, 4 yrs, 10st 9lb (Capt. Williams) 3

The Innkeeper's Plate of 50 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; two-yr-olds 8st 7lb; three, 7st 9lb; four, 8st 4lb; five, 8st 11lb; six and aged, 9st. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs, if demanded, &c. T.Y.C. (13 Subs.)

Mr. Irwin's Old Ireland, 5 yrs (Sly) 1
Mr. C. Rayner's b f by The Nob, 3 yrs (Whitehouse) 2
Mr. Osbaldeston's f by Lanercost, 2 yrs (Charlton) 3

WEDNESDAY.

Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c. The winner of the Northumberland Plate, the Gloucestershire Stakes, or Tradesman's Cup, at Liverpool July Meeting, 5lb, if any two of these stakes, 7lb extra; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. New Cup Course. (112 Subs., 49 of whom declared.)

Lord Exeter's Hydrangea, 6st 10lb (J. Sharp) 1
Lord Eglington's Plaudit, 7st 3lb (Prince) 2

Stewards' Cup of 300 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. T.Y.C. (28 Subs.)

Mr. Rolt's The Cur, 7st 11lb (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Rolt's Collingwood, 7st 9lb (Pettit) 2

Queen's Plate of 100 gs; for 3-yr-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 9st 2lb; five, 9st 13lb; six and aged, 10st 4lb. About three miles and five furlongs.

Mr. Mostyn's Camera Obscura (Nat) 1
Lord Chesterfield's f by Don John, out of Game Lass (J. Sharp) 2
Mr. T. Bell's Spectator (F. Bell) 3

Stand Plate of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; for 3-yr-olds, 7st four, 8st; five, 8st 9lb; six and aged, 8st 12lb. One mile. (6 Subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness walked over

Members' Plate of £50, with 50 added, the second to receive 10 sovs from the fund; three-yr-olds, 7st 7lb; four, 8st 8lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 4lb; the winner to be sold for 250 sovs, if demanded, &c. Once round.

Mr. Gully's Clarendon, 3 yrs (A. Day) 1
Mr. Thompson's Mr. Newman, 3 yrs (Wakefield) 2
Mr. Gratwicke's Lady Cecilia, 4 yrs (H. Bell) 3

Cowdray Stakes of 25 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 9lb; four, 9st 7lb; five, and upwards, 9st 12lb; mares allowed 3lbs; the winner to be sold for £150, &c. T.Y.C. (3 Subs.)

Mr. Irwin's King of Kildare, 2 yrs (Hornsby, Jun.) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Daughter of Toscar, 2 yrs (Kitchener) 2
Lord Chesterfield's b f by Don John, 3 yrs (Nat) 3

THE GOODWOOD CUP

of £300, the second to receive £100, and the third £50.

Hero 1
Eryx 2
Halo 3
Wolfdog 4

Nine ran. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Nectar walked over.

Quicksand 1
King of Morven 2
Mirmillo 3

Won by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lola Montez 1
Astraea 2
Miss Orbell 3

Six ran.

The Molecombe Stakes of 50 sovs each, &c.

Glendower 1
Nectar 2
Vexation 3

The Raing Stakes.

Planet 1
Van Tromp 2
Red Hart 3

THE REGATTA AT RYDE.

Hurrah! for the sea—the wild, the free!
And the life a mariner leads;
What joy of earth can match his mirth
That over the blue wave speeds!

Oh! the bliss to feel the gallant keel
Through the white foam cleave its way,
As it bounds in pride on the waters wide,
And sweeps o'er the surges gay.

Surely this apostrophe is not out of season—and who shall quarrel with its philosophy! If we call the ocean the moral of nature shall we be gainsaid! She is the element that supplies man with a type of eternity—with the lesson beyond all price.

Thy shores are empires, changed in all, save thee.
Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage—what are they?
Thy waters washed them white while they yet were free,
And many a tyrant since: their shores obey
The stranger, slave, or savage: their decay
Has dried up realms to deserts: not so thou,
Unchangeable ever, to the wild waves' play—
Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow—
Such as Creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now.

And appealing, with a yet more still small voice—lo! the waters address us a household sage.

The world of London—of the "twice two thousand" on whom life has lavished its cornucopia—has dissolved for a space—dispersing its minions far and near—those whom taste or any other cause may detain at home, in most cases, the seeking the sea coast. For these, what are the reflections furnished by the glorious mirror? Do they not learn the vanity—the uncertainty—the emptiness of all human things, when gazing on the immutability of the Great Deep? It is there—in the words of the most natural of all modern moralists—it is there that we may perceive an image of the awful and unchangeable abyss of eternity, into whose bosom so much has sunk, and all shall one day sink—of that eternity wherein the scorn and the contempt of man, and the melancholy of regret and the fretting of little minds shall—be at rest for ever. But our present purpose has a less serious tone, though haply it shall help to as wholesome a result: it is the province of a healthy spirit to "find good in everything."

On Wednesday last the pleasant waters of the Solent gave early token of some, accountable pageant, whereof they should be the especial scene. That farthest of bays, which spreads and sparkles in front of the lovely town of Ryde, was occupied by a fleet, such as Oriental fables have loved to launch, but Western waves have rarely floated. There, on the most sylvan shore of Wight, exists a Society worthy both "its local habitation and its name"—the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. This Club has been established only a few years, but it already reckons among its members many of the most influential patrons of yacht sailing in the kingdom; while, under the immediate countenance of our gracious Sovereign, and honoured by bearing his august name, it may safely count upon a long career of popular favour and success. Its Regatta—especially distinguished by its Royal patroness—was arranged so as to fall

during the Queen's residence at Osborne—thus "stealing and giving odour"—from and to that auspicious occasion. In the present season it was arranged to commence on the 28th instant—at the instance of her Majesty; and assuredly a lovelier day there could not have been seen for such an occasion. There was a gallant whiff of breeze from the W. N. W., a bright sunshine, and one of those buoyant atmospheres—the more heart-stirring that they are the exceptions in our climate. The experimental fleet had sailed the preceding noon, so that there was not a ship at Spithead, except the *Irish*—about to sail for the river, to pay off—why and wherefore, the Admiralty can tell—we can only make a shrewd guess. Thus the noble roadstead was cleared for the naumachia—which was to have commenced at half-past ten, but which actually began at eleven to the instant. Long before the hour, the sweet town of Ryde was filled with holiday company. Our first visit was to the R.V.Y.C. House, one of the most elegant structures of the kind extant. It is not quite completed, but enough has been done to show what it will be. All the furniture, too, is ready to put in, so that the Club will very soon possess a marine palace; may it flourish a thousand years to enjoy it. Her Majesty, having accompanied the Experimental Fleet a part of its voyage on Tuesday, was to-day also afloat; and having visited the *Caledonia*, just come out of harbour with the intention of joining the fleet in Torbay, returned in the *Fairy* to Ryde, and lay to off the pier-head for a short time; then, setting on again the Royal tender, stood as if for Southampton Water, and returned to Osborne. But this is—as fitting, however—anticipating the order of the arrangements. The Royal visit was paid about five P.M.; the sailing began, as promised, at eleven A.M. The following were the yachts entered, but the *Brilliant* was drawn just before the match commenced:—

ROYAL VICTORIA PURSE OF 100 GUINEAS. SECOND PRIZE, £20.			
FOR SCHOONERS BELONGING TO ANY ROYAL YACHT CLUB. TIME RACE.			
Yacht.	Tons.	Owners.	Flag.
Anaconda..	101	Sir C. Ibbotson, Bart.	Yellow, black, vertical.
Bianca ..	31	Marquis of Blandford	Black flag with cross bones.
Dolphin ..	217	M. Parkes, Esq.	Blue burgee, with crown in centre.
Magie..	86	Viscount Chetwynd	Blue flag, yellow chevron, with three white stars.

Course—Round the Wight.

In consequence of the point from which the wind set, the course was out to the westward—and home, of course, by the Nab. It is not our purpose to give the logs of the wagers vessels. It will be enough for us to say that the *Dolphin* led to Cowes Roads, with the *Anaconda* very hard upon her—the last in company through the Needles; and, at the back of the island, the tug of war lying between these two and the *Magie*—father and son piloting the first and last; and, very probably—we speak guardedly—making common cause against the *Anaconda*. The *Brilliant* sailed about an hour afterwards, on a cruise by herself, round the island, shaping her outward course eastwards by Spithead.

At five o'clock the wagers schooners were seen rounding the land, and standing over for Portsmouth Harbour. The *Anaconda* was the weathermost, with the *Dolphin* next her, then the *Magie*, while the little *Bianca* was creeping in shore, and making the most of the dead water. Here, perhaps, the handling of some of them was not the best in the world; but, be that as it may, as they stood over from the mainland on their last board, the match was one of the most interesting ever seen. It was impossible to give even a respectable guess as to the winner, for it was a time race—Acker's scale—and they were all within apparently equal main and chance. The *Anaconda* was the first to round the winning vessel, followed by her antagonists in this order—as we made it; but the Committee are, no doubt, more accurate:—

The Anaconda ..	6 h. 25 sec.	P.M.
The Dolphin ..	6 " 28 "	"
The Magie ..	6 " 31 "	"
The Bianca ..	6 " 43 "	"

At the conclusion of the match, a consultation was held on board the Committee vessel, when it was ultimately decided that the *Bianca*, on her allowance of time, was the winner by *seventeen seconds*!

The way that Sir Charles Ibbotson took his triumphant defeat—for it was nothing else—would have astonished the old school of Zeno. But he's no stoic—but a hundred times a better style of things—one of the best-hearted fellows alive, though he may quarrel with us for saying what we know of him. As the Second Class sailed at noon on their course—subsequently while they were sailing—having been reduced to one round instead of two—they finished before the schooners arrived. The following were:—

PRIZE £50 CUP.			
FOR CUTTERS OF ANY ROYAL YACHT CLUB, ABOVE 31 TONS AND UNDER 50 TONS.			
To start at Noon precisely.			
Yacht.	Tons.	Owners.	Flag.
Gadfly ..	35	G. S. Harcourt, Esq.	Burgee, yellow, red, horizontal
Cyan ..	35	H. Lambton, Esq.	Blue flag with ram's head
Eclipse ..	49½	J. P. Wyckham, Esq.	Blue, black and white centre
Aurora ..	42	Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.	Red
Princess Olga ..	35	Thomas Rutherford, Esq.	White, crossed blue

Course—From the starting vessel, to the westward of the two Red Buoys off the Brambles, round the Calshot Light Vessel, from thence round the Nab Light Vessel, leaving both on the starboard hand. Course twice round.

At starting, the *Princess Olga* "got in irons," as Jacks says—never stirred in the van at all—and was badly beaten. The *Eclipse*—by her pilot's mistake, or, as he affirms, by the mistake of the officer of the sailing committee, from whom he had his orders—did not round what is called the Peel buoy—the westernmost of the two on the Brambles—and so she was distanced. But the *Cygnets* had, unquestionably, the best of the match from start to finish, and won brilliantly by four minutes—the *Aurora* being second.

Our limits only permit us to add that a better day's sport was never known here—or anywhere else. The schooners made the circuit of the island in seven hours and twenty-four minutes—the best time on record. Every spot that commanded a view of the matches was crowded.

R. V. Y. C. House, Ryde, Wednesday Evening, Seven, P.M.

CHEERBOURNE REGATTA.—This regatta will take place on Monday next, August 2d. Two cups will be given to English yachts; one to vessels above 32 tons, another to vessels from 15 to 32 tons. The sailing regulations will be framed according to the rules of the English Yacht Clubs, and one member of each club will be asked to assist the French Committee.

CRICKET.—MAYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND V. SURREY.—This extraordinary match, which occupied Thursday and Friday, was not brought to its conclusion until Saturday evening—Surrey being beaten by nine runs.

KENT V. ENGLAND.—The match was terminated on Tuesday afternoon, in favour of Kent, by seven wickets.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—On Monday, the occupiers of the houses in Buckingham-row, opposite the private entrance to Buckingham Palace, Pimlico, received notice from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to quit their premises forthwith, the ground being required for the enlargement and improvement of the Palace. The new wing fronting St. James's Park is rapidly approaching completion.

FIRE AT THE WANDSWORTH DISTILLERY.—A fire broke out on Monday afternoon on the premises known as "the Wandsworth Distillery," the property of Mr. D. Watney. The exertions of the neighbours assisted materially in preventing the spread of the flames and in preserving the immense property. The premises are very extensive, covering nearly seven acres of ground. The flames broke out in the most dangerous part of them—viz., the still-house. It had become necessary to examine the still, and the spirit which it contained had been washed off about half-past two o'clock. On opening the "man-hole" a great quantity of gas rushed out, and came in contact with a lighted candle held by a man who stood at some yards' distance. Ignition and explosion were the immediate consequences; the man, whose name is Kearney, was rendered insensible for a few minutes, but received no injury. It will cost about £5000 to restore the property damaged. Mr. Watney is insured.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.—A public meeting, most numerous and respectfully attended, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, to establish a Society, called West-End Auxiliary Society, in aid of the German Hospital at Dalston; John Pike, Esq., of Burlington-street, in the chair. Several resolutions were adopted, formally establishing the Society, fixing the rules, and appointing the usual officers; and eventually the sum of £110 was subscribed.

ANOTHER FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—Several bakers in Southwark, Whitechapel, Westminster, &c., reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf to 7d., and even 6½d., of very good quality; household bread 6d. the loaf. The high-price bakers are still charging 8d. and 8½d. for what they call the best wheaten bread. A great fall is expected next week in the trade, in consequence of the great supplies and decline of prices in Mark-lane.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The following are the numbers of births and deaths in the metropolis for the week ending July 24—births, 1210, deaths, 905;

THE PEACE SOCIETY have issued an address to the electors of Great Britain, earnestly calling upon them to "support no man who will not support Peace," and "not to vote for any man who lives by the War system, or whose interests favour its continuance." The society quote in aid of their appeal the startling facts that the War Estimates of the present year are upwards of twenty millions, and that out of every twenty shillings paid in taxation, seventeen shillings and sixpence goes to pay or provide for War!

SIR HARRY SMITH.—There is no truth whatever in the report that Sir Harry Smith has returned to England, in possession of a large fortune. The gallant General has three times declined offering himself as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, on the distinct avowal that he cannot afford to remain in England. The fact is, that, in the absence of pension or grant from either Government or the East India Directors, his income is limited to his pay as Colonel of a regiment; the emoluments of which, we understand, he is not entitled to receive till July, 1849.

PARLIAMENTARY CONVEYANCE.—The Lords and Commons have been talking about changing the way in which bills are brought from one house to the other. At present the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod in the Lords, says—"My Lords, a message from the House of Commons." The Lord Chancellor mumbles, "My Lords, it is your pleasure that the messengers be called in?" Call in the messengers. And thereupon, the highest legal functionary of the realm takes up the Great Seal, which looks very like an embroidered carpet bag, and trots down to the bar, where he receives the bill, makes three bows to the messengers, and trots back again to the woolsack. And this process is repeated with every bill. In future, however, the business will be managed thus:—Deputy Usher: "My Lords, a parcels' delivery cart with a lot of bills from the Commons."—Lord Chancellor: "Are they all carriage paid?"—Deputy Usher: "They are, my Lord."—Lord Chancellor: "Very well. Take 'em in, and give the driver something to drink."—The *Man in the Moon* for August.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. B." will perceive we have lost no time, but availed ourselves at once of his acceptable budget.

"Muff."—Problem No. 183 cannot be solved in the manner you suggest. With regard to Enigmas 182 and 183, we agree with you.

"G. A. H."—Quite right.

"S. B." Birmingham.—The price of the "Chess-Player's Handbook" is 5s.: it can be got through any bookseller in Birmingham.

"E. G. D."—See our solution this week.

"Abacus."—You have discovered the key to the celebrated Indian Problem.

"Discipulus."—Sopraccitta.—"Senex."—Enigmas 179 and 181 are quite free from error. The solution of the former is—1. Q B P one; 2. K to Q B 5th; 3. B to B 1th—mate; and of the latter—1. B to K sq; 2. R to Kt sq; 3. R to Kt 3d; 4. R to K Kt 5th—doubled check and mate.

"R. F. H." Moorshedabad, Bengal.—Your communication dated May 27th has safely come to hand, and will be acknowledged in full by post, immediately.

"Spectator."—"Feliz."—"Subscriber."—The Match between Messrs. Harwitz and Medley is on the point of its termination; the score after the last sitting being—

HARWITZ 10 MEDLEY 7 Drawn 0

We purpose giving some of the best-contested games.

"C. H. S." New York.—Received with thanks, and replied to by letter. The packet dispatched ten days since will probably reach you before this does.

"D. C." Glasgow.—The whole eight shall have attention when we are little less pressed by similar communications.

"S." Enfield, and "J. D. C." Clifton.—They shall be examined and reported on next week.

"Edipus."—Mr. Alexander's stupendous collection of Problems, two thousand in number! may be obtained at Barthe's and Lovell, the foreign booksellers, of Grea Marlborough-street, Oxford-street. The other work is out of print.

"Lex."—Mr. Cochrane is now a member of the Calcutta Bar, and still occasionally enjoys his favourite recreation.

"R. B."—You must buy the whole volume of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," which contains the games in the celebrated French Match. They are all given in Volume V., of which single numbers are not procurable.

"Nemo."—Study the endings of games in the "Hand-book" just published. You will then soon master the difficulty spoken of.

Solutions by "G. A. H.," "Carioca," Newark; "F. G.," "J. N. S.," "G. P.," "N. D.," "Wimple," "Jonathan," "F. G. N.," "P. Simple," "Nym," "Brixtonian," are correct.

*** The Enigmas and Games are unavoidably omitted this week.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 183.

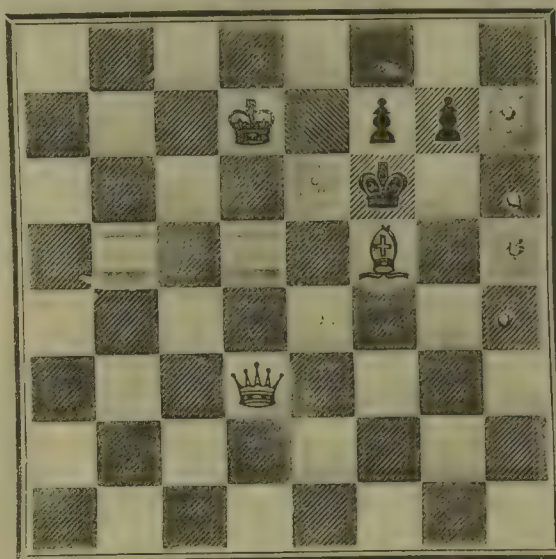
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 2d (ch)	R takes Q	4. B to K Kt 6th (ch)	K takes Kt
2. R to K 5th (ch)	R takes R	5. K Kt P one—Mate.	
3. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to B 4th		

PROBLEM NO. 184.

BY HERR KLING.

White playing first mates his opponent in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO THE "ST. VINCENT."

Soon after ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal children, and suite, embarked from Osborne grounds in the *Victoria* and *Albert* yacht; she ran up to Spithead with the standard flying, and when off Ryde salutes were fired from the squadron and the platform guns.

The *St. Vincent*, *House*, *Queen*, and *Vengeance* had unmoored at nine o'clock; and as soon as the yacht approached the signal was made for sailing. The *House*, being the headmost ship, then made sail. The Royal barge was hoisted out, and her Majesty and Prince Albert having stepped into it, were rowed on board the *St. Vincent*, steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Her Majesty and the Prince were received at the entering port by Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier and Captain Milne, and after a brief introduction of the officers, her Majesty and the Prince repaired to the poop of the *St. Vincent*, and the *Avenger* was ordered to the squadron to make sail. The wind being very light, the *Avenger* was ordered to take the *St. Vincent* in tow, but before that could be done the breeze freshened, and a heavy press of sail being made on her, she began to move quickly through Spithead; the *Vengeance* came next, and afterwards the *Queen*, but from their swiftness they were compelled to shorten sail to their topsails, to enable them to keep their signalled distance. The steamers *Avenger*, *Victoria* and *Albert*, *Stromboli*, and *Vixen*, with the *Fairy* and *Undine*, kept astern of the *St. Vincent*, and near the *Vengeance*. The wind continuing to increase, the *St. Vincent* made good way, and did not shorten sail until about three miles to the southward of the Nab Light, when the signal was made for the Royal yacht to close. The *St. Vincent* then rounded to, and the barge being brought alongside, her Majesty, the Prince and suite left, and were soon re-conveyed to the *Victoria*. After her Majesty had left, the signal was made for the ships to salute in succession, which was done, beginning with the *St. Vincent*, *Vengeance*, *Queen*, and ending with the *House*, this ship at the time being about four miles ahead of the squadron. On the termination of this parting salute the Royal yacht bore up for Bembridge Ledge, steering down Channel, and at ten minutes after two o'clock the Royal Standard was lost sight of from the Platform Battery. The yacht was followed by the *Fairy* and *Undine*, and a great number of yachts and other vessels. The squadron, under Sir Charles Napier's command, stood to the southward, to get the ebb tide down Channel, and proceeded to Torbay.

Her Majesty and the Prince were on board the *St. Vincent* for upwards of an hour, all the time under sail; and it is stated that this is the first instance of her Majesty's honouring any Admiral with her presence in a ship of the line, when under way. The day and wind were highly favourable, and at Spithead and the adjacent anchorages a great number of vessels and boats, crowded with ladies and gentlemen, were sailing to and fro.

The Royal yacht returned to Cowes about seven o'clock.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, returned to Osborne House on Saturday last.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine service on Sunday, in Whippingham Church.

On Tuesday her Majesty went to Spithead, to witness the departure of the Channel Fleet.

The Queen Dowager and suite arrived on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Osborne. The Queen and her Royal Consort walked early in the pleasure-grounds and plantations of Osborne. The Royal children took their accustomed exercise on the beach in the forenoon.

THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.—The Queen of Portugal has raised Baron de Moncorvo, her Minister at this Court, to the dignity of Viscount of the same title, of Torre de Moncorvo.

LORD MELBOURNE.—Viscount Melbourne, on Monday morning, left town for Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire, where the noble Viscount will shortly entertain a select circle of friends.

FESTIVITIES AT GODWOOD.—The brilliant hospitalities annually dispensed by the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Godwood, commenced on Monday evening, a circle of between sixty and seventy guests, including his Imperial Highness Prince Peter of Oldenburg, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and a great many leading members of the nobility, joining the dinner party.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The following are the steam-vessels which have been ordered to rendezvous in Cowes Roads, for the purpose of conveying the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* on her voyage to Scotland with the Queen and Prince Albert on board:—The *Black Eagle*, the *Garland*, the *Fairy*, and the *Undine*.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY.—A very serious accident took place on the Dundee and Perth Railway on Thursday afternoon (last week). About five miles from Dundee, one of the lines of railway had sunk considerably, and on the train arriving at that place the engine ran off the rails, and the luggage-wagon (which was next after the engine), together with two passenger carriages, was, by the force of the concussion, broken into pieces; indeed, the two passenger-carriages were pitched into the luggage-carriage. One person, named Cargill, a farmer, from the neighbourhood of Newcastle, is dead. Another person, named Stobin, lies quite insensible, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Six other persons were hurt more or less seriously. The Dundee and Perth line was opened little more than two months ago. So far as can be learned no blame can be attached to the engine-driver or to any of the company's servants.

AWFUL SPEDDEN DEATH AT HALIFAX.—A meeting of the Liberal electors of Halifax was held on Monday evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of hearing the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, explain his sentiments as one of the candidates. Mr. Jonathan Ackroyd addressed the electors. He adverted to the dismissal of Mr. Protheroe, and said that "his dismissal was matter of deep and sincere regret. (Hear, hear.) He has voted for the removal of ignorance, and for the enlightenment of your children, and so far from that being a ground of disapproval, I say it will be a strong reason why an enlightened constituency should support him, and afford him their further approval. (Loud disapprobation and confusion.) I have been identified with the voluntary system more than half a century, and I trust I have not been an idle spectator of it; I see the importance of enlightening the minds of the rising generation, and how those that are to be most benefited by this measure can rise up in opposition to its supporters is one of the greatest anomalies that I ever knew. (Great confusion.) Mr. Ackroyd here became greatly excited, and exclaimed, "Is it not to enlighten your children's minds, and if so, why do you object to it?" He then sank with his face upon the table, and in an instant after fell into the arms of the gentlemen immediately behind him. It was found that he had been attacked with a fit, and he was at once conveyed into the open air by order of the medical gentlemen present. Here he was attended by Drs. Alexander and Inglis, and Mr. Hodson, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Lister, who bled him, and adopted the usual remedies; but, we regret to add, without success, as life soon became extinct. Mr. Ackroyd, who was between his fiftieth and sixtieth year, was the most extensive manufacturer in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the leading politician of the borough of Halifax.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—On Tuesday, another collision, attended with the loss of a leg to one of the passengers, took place near the Rosherville Pier, between the *Sapphire*, Diamond Company's packet, and the *Sons of the Thames* steam-boat, plying between London and Sheerness, and touching at that pier. It appears that the two boats on their way down and approaching the pier, about twelve o'clock, were competing each to reach it first. The *Sapphire* was the outer boat, and she endeavoured to get ahead, and to cross the other's bow so as to anticipate her reaching the pier. The paddle-boxes of both came first in contact, but the *Sapphire* being the most powerful of the two, the *Sons of the Thames* was compelled to give way a little. The trial of strength and celerity continued, and the *Sapphire*, as they closed the pier, gained about half a length ahead of her competitor, and then made an attempt to turn her bow and cut her off from the pier barge, which both were fast approaching. In this bold attempt, the paddle-box of the *Sapphire* came in collision with the bow of the *Sons of the Thames* with a terrible shock, and both vessels became entangled with each other. The damage done to either was, however, of trifling import; but, unfortunately, not so the injury done to a gentleman of the name of Catlin, of Charles-street, Bedford-street, who was on the fore deck of the *Sons of the Thames*. When the first contact of the vessels took place, Mr. Catlin advised his wife and a friend of his, who were with him, to move aft, as he feared some bad work would be the result of the struggle of the vessels to anticipate each other in reaching the pier. They did as he advised, and he was preparing to follow them, when the second collision took place, and he was thrown prostrate, something at the same moment coming in contact with and breaking his leg below the knee, and crushing the foot and ankle bones to splinters. On Mr. Catlin's arrival at Gravesend, it was found necessary to amputate his leg a little below the knee.

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—Sergeant Parsons, formerly of the K division, and for whose apprehension a reward had been offered by Government (he being concerned in the charge of perjury at the inquest on the murdered man Clarke, conjointly with two constables of the K division named Hicketon and Kington), has been apprehended. He was taken into custody in Lincolnshire.

FIRE IN THE NEW KENT-ROAD.—On Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Prince, toy-dealer, at No. 8, Providence-buildings, New Kent-road. The discovery was made by constable M 107, who after some time succeeded in arousing the inmates. The flames were extinguished before twelve o'clock, but not until the premises were burned out, and the whole of the stock in trade, furniture, and other effects consumed.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM FIREARMS.—On Tuesday morning, a young lady, daughter to Mr. Lesseur, of Sloane street, Chelsea, was joking with her brother in the garden, when the latter, who had brought a fowling-piece with him to clean, presented it at her, and, touching the trigger, the discharge entered the young lady's neck and face. Medical assistance being obtained, it was found that the charge was chiefly small shot. Though the injuries are serious, fatal consequences are not anticipated; it is, however, thought that the sight of the right eye is entirely gone.

MILITARY OUTRAGE AT CHATHAM.—An affray took place on the Military-road, Chatham, on Sunday evening, between large parties of the 62d and 10th Regiments. The quarrel arose in the first instance between a corporal of the 62d and a private of the 10th, in consequence, it is supposed, of some heart-burning between the two corps. It is computed that not less than from 800 to 1000 men were at one time engaged in this conflict; and we regret to state that one poor fellow of the name of Allison, a private in the 60th Rifles, whilst on duty at the main guard, was knocked down by the rush of the soldiers from the barracks to join in the affray, and his skull so severely fractured that he is since dead. To add to the catastrophe, the poor fellow leaves a wife and four children, and in a month's time he would have been entitled to his discharge, with a pension. Several other soldiers were also severely wounded. The affray was only suppressed by the arrival of several strong platoons, aided by the civil power. The 62d left the barracks on Tuesday morning, en route for Maidstone, to proceed from thence by the rail to Winchester, to join head-quarters.

CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the White Hart, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket, on the body of Jane Yeo, aged twenty, who died from the effects of an accident of an almost unprecedented nature. The deceased, it appeared, was dancing across the room, amusing her sister, when, falling over a box, her throat came in contact with a wash-hand basin on the floor, and broke it. One of the pieces of it entered her throat, and inflicted a fatal wound. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

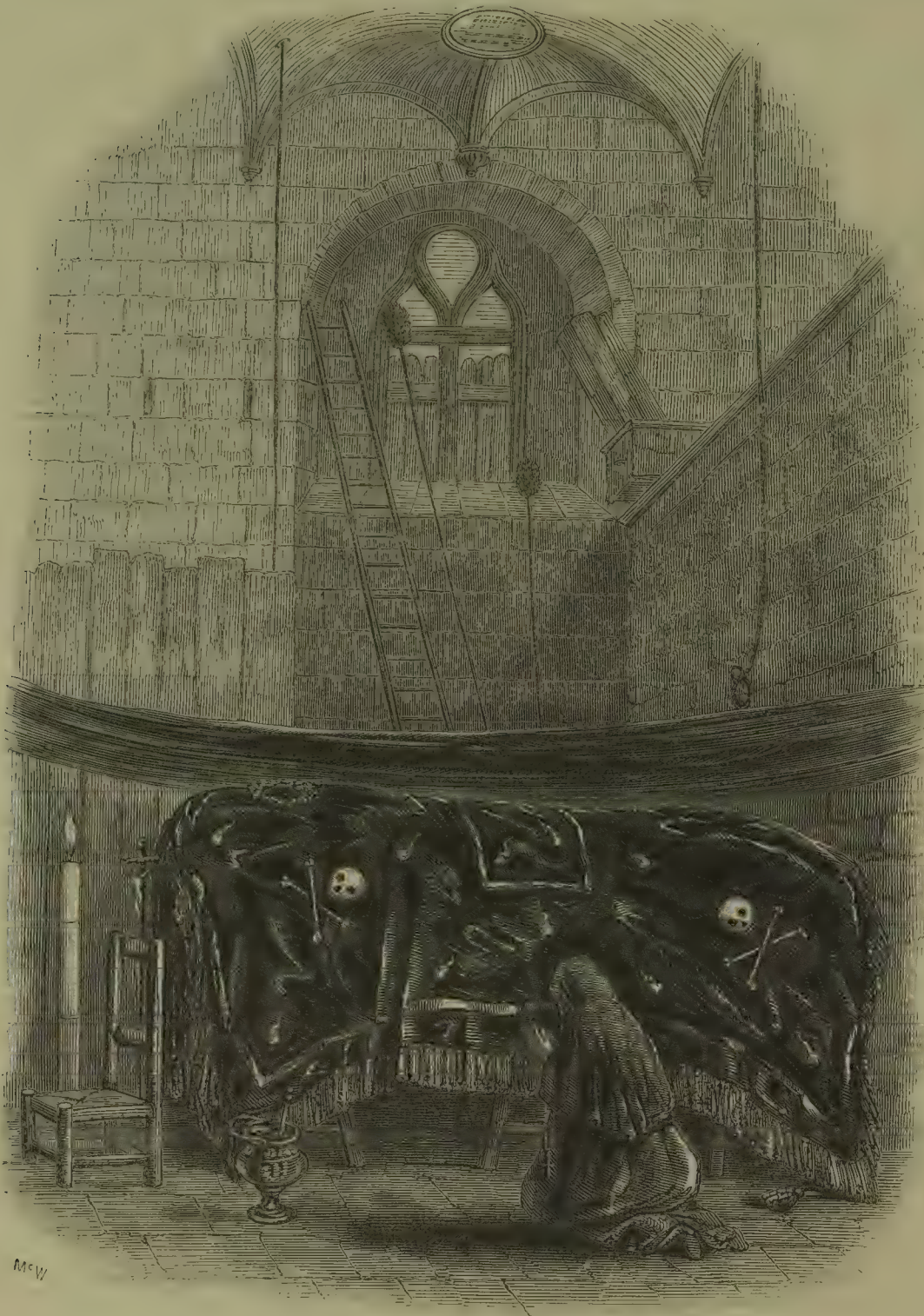
ATTEMPTED MURDER.—An infamous attempt to destroy a whole family was made on Wednesday morning. A waterman, named Maxwell, with his wife and family, residing in Love-lane, Rotherhithe, retired to bed at the usual hour on Tuesday night, but soon afterwards Maxwell was aroused by a noise in the lower part of the building. He got up, and, smelling fire, he went back and informed his wife that he thought the house was in flames, at the same time telling her to get up and arouse the other inmates. On reaching the foot of the stairs, a young man struck him over the head with a heavy hatchet, so as to knock him down. The family, hearing the scuffle, ran down to learn the cause, and the villain made off. In the confusion, the residents forgot the outbreak of fire, and it was not until a dense body of smoke issued from one of the lower rooms, that they became aware that the place had been fired. On examination, they found that a bottle of spirits of turpentine had been set on fire in the cupboard, and that the flames were extending. Happily, they were soon extinguished. Inspectors Froad and Hornsby, of the M division, have despatched constables to look after a person suspected. Maxwell lies in a very precarious state.

MR. O'CONNELL'S REMAINS.

The remains of Mr. O'Connell arrived at Havre, via Paris, on Thursday the 22nd inst. They were conveyed from Genua, overland, in a fourgon, or hearse; and on reaching Havre were deposited in the Church of Notre Dame. It had been contemplated by M. Herval, the Vicar, and some of the authorities of the town, that the body should be received in a manner commensurate with the character of the deceased, and with the interest which the public would feel; also, that a grand mass should be celebrated. This proposition was, however, overruled by the family and friends, who were anxious that everything should be conducted as quietly and unostentatiously as possible. Accordingly, the coffin was not deposited in the *chappelle ardente* which had been prepared for its reception, but in one of the *caveaux* of the Church of Notre Dame, which is used as a belfry. Here the coffin, covered with a large black velvet pall, was placed beneath a drapery of black cloth, in the form shown in our Illustration, sketched by a Correspondent who witnessed the scene. The emblems upon the pall, and the tears with which it is sprinkled, are of silver: on one side was placed a silver flagon of holy water, with the customary sprinkler; at the foot of the coffin, a crucifix; and the kneeling nun was one of the many visitors to the remains of the Liberator. The number was very considerable; and many expressed their sympathy in tears and prayers. The Coffin bears a silver plate, of oval form, with the following inscription:—

DANIEL O'CONNELL HIBERNIE LIBERATOR
AD LIMINA APOSTOLORUM PERGESS
DIE XV MAI AN. MDCCCXLVII.
GENUÆ OBDORMIVIT IN DOMINO
ANNOS NATVS SEPTUAGINTA TRES.
R. I. P.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who, with his brother, the Rev. Dr. Miley; the valet, Duggan, accompanied the remains, they halted at Havre, until Saturday night, when the party, with the melancholy charge, embarked on board the *Express*, a new steam-ship belonging to the South-Western Steam Navigation Company. The quay was crowded with spectators when the vessel, with colours half-mast



MR. O'CONNELL'S REMAINS IN THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, AT HAVRE.

high, took its departure. The voyage from Havre to Southampton was performed in the short space of seven and a quarter hours; and, it is due to Captain Paul to acknowledge his attention and urbanity to all on board the ship, which, for speed, beauty, and accommodation is unsurpassed.

At Southampton, the coffin was placed in the hearse, on a railway-train, attended as before, and arrived in town on Sunday evening. The remains were immediately removed in the *fourgon* to the Euston-square Hotel, where they remained until Monday morning, when, attended by Mr. Daniel O'Connell; Dr. Miley; his valet, Duggan, and about eight Irish gentlemen, including two Roman Catholic clergymen, they were placed upon one of the carriage-trucks of the eleven o'clock direct train for Liverpool. Mr. D. O'Connell, Dr. Miley, and Duggan accompanied the body to Liverpool, where the remains were to be removed to one of the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company's first-class boats, for conveyance across the Channel to Dublin.

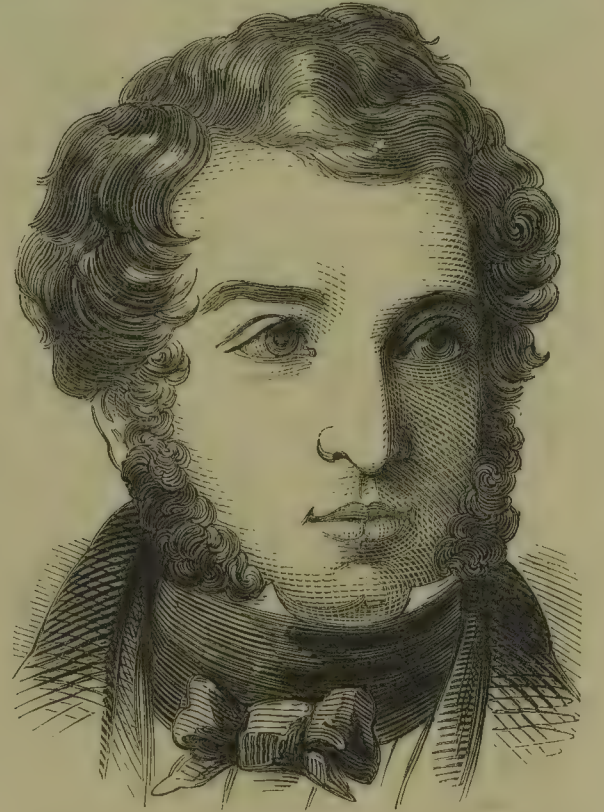
BARON ROTHSCHILD.

THE Baron Lionel de Rothschild, and his brother, are the eminent representatives of the Rothschild family in London. Succeeding to their father, the celebrated Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in 1836, their names have since been before the public, not only as the members of a firm whose dealings both in Europe and Asia are of the most extensive character; but also as munificent patrons of art.

The Baron, now one of the representatives of the City of London in Parliament, is the eldest son of Nathan Mayer Rothschild; he passed much of his early life in Frankfort; and married one of his cousins, a daughter of Baron Anselm, the banker, of the above city. The Baron Rothschild is now in the prime of life, and is a worthy representative of his father in all that relates to the interests and charities of the Jewish nation.

The founder of the Rothschild family was Mayer Anselm, the son of a Jew tradesman in humble circumstances, in Frankfort: he was intended

to be a Rabbi; but, after the death of his parents, engaged in business as a money-changer: for many years he superintended a house in this business, at Hanover; he, subsequently, founded one on his own account at Frankfort, and rapidly gained connexion and credit by his punctuality and honourable dealing. It was this quality that gave him the chance which led to his amassing an enormous fortune. He was the agent of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, and had in his possession a large sum of money, the private property of the Prince, at the time Frankfort was taken by the French troops in the Revolutionary War. This trust Rothschild preserved, at great risk and loss to his own funds; when peace was restored he gave it back to the Prince, who had looked on it as lost in the wreck of the times. It is said that



BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Rothschild had the advantage of afterwards using this money for some years, at a low rate of interest; and this laid the foundation of one of the largest accumulations of capital that ever came into the hands of a private individual. Mayer Rothschild died at Frankfort, universally respected, in 1812. He left five sons: Anselm, at Frankfort; Solomon, at Berlin and Vienna; Nathan Mayer (the father of the Baron Lionel) at London; Charles, at Naples; and James, at Paris. They carried on the business of bankers and loan contractors for many years with the greatest success, all having a peculiar talent for business. They acted as agents in each of the large cities of Europe, and kept each other constantly informed of the position of affairs, and the rates of exchange: they shared the profits equally. They were all raised to honourable posts by the States of Hesse Cassel and Austria; by the latter power they were presented with patents of nobility, and made Barons of the Empire.

TUSSACK GRASS.

This gigantic grass (*Dactylis cespitosa*) has recently been introduced into this country by Sir James Clark, and the officers of the Antarctic voyage. A fine specimen may be seen in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew.

The Tussock grows to the height of six and seven feet on the Falkland Islands; and Sir William Hooker, in his "Popular Guide to Kew Gardens" (just published), considers this to be, unquestionably, one of the most valuable agricultural grasses yet known; and, having braved the droughts and cold of England for two entire years, there is no question that it may, with care and patience, be naturalised. Sir William adds: It is well worthy of attention, at the present time, that the wild west coast of Ireland would exactly suit this grass. It is of slow growth, and slower to form its great tussocks, whence is derived the name given to it by our voyagers. They, together with the mass of foliage, form thickets where wild cattle find shelter. The young shoots are sweet and nutritious, and, in the Falklands, are eaten boiled, like asparagus, by the better sort of people. It is related by the present Governor of the Islands, that two runaway sailors for a long time subsisted on the growing shoots of this grass.



TUSSACK GRASS AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.

A full history of the Tussock will be found in Sir William Hooker's "Notes on the Botany of the Antarctic Voyage;" and the "Flora Antarctica" of Dr. Hooker; and in the more recently published "Voyage of the Erebus and Terror," by Sir J. C. Ross, R.N.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. SIMON ZELOTES, BETHNAL-GREEN.

THIS exceedingly neat little Church, just completed at Bethnal Green, is an excellent specimen of what may be achieved in Church-building, in point of design, at a very moderate cost.

The Church is divided into a nave, lighted by windows in the clerestory; with aisles, and a chancel. At the junction of the nave with the chancel, rises a boldly-designed bell turret, above the gable of which is a small cross. The windows throughout the building are well designed, in keeping with the style of architecture adopted—that of the Early Decorated; and the east window is especially good. The porch to the northern door is of massive appearance; the buttresses are quite plain in character.

The Church is built of Kentish rag-stone; the dressings, windows, &c., being of Bath stone. Mr. Ferrey is the architect; and the builders are Messrs. Holland.

The Church will hold 950 persons, all the seats being free. The Rev. Mr. Guyon is the Incumbent.

DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE AND REVEREND GEORGE SPENCER.—We regret to learn that accounts have been received of Mr. Spencer's death, from fever, caught in the discharge of his duties as a priest. The deceased was brother to the present, as well as to the late Earl Spencer, and was in his forty-eighth year.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. SIMON ZELOTES, BETHNAL-GREEN.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The great object of attraction is still Verdi's new opera, possessing, as it does, so much additional interest from the fact of its being one of the first operas ever

written for our Anglo-Italian stage. We hope, however, it will not be the last, and that, the example once set, will be frequently followed. It redounds greatly to the credit of the management that this important step in art should have been taken in a season which all prophesied would be one of extraordinary difficulties for Her Majesty's Theatre, and which, on the contrary, will have been one of the most brilliant in its annals. Such performances as that of the "Masnadieri," a



MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

SIG. LABLACHE.

VERDI'S NEW OPERA "I MASNADIERI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SCENE VI.

new opera by the first Italian composer, performed under his superintendence, by such artists as Lind, Gardoni, Coletti, and Lablache, followed by a ballet like the "Pas des Déeses," comprising three of the first dancers in the world—Taglioni, Cerito, and Rosati—such performances as these, we repeat, are indeed calculated to raise the character of the British nation for an enlightened and munificent patronage of the fine arts.

To proceed to Verdi's Opera. Let it be said, first, that nothing could be more perfect and admirable than the manner in which "I Masnadieri" is got up and performed. All the four artists, gifted with voices rarely equalled, with musical and dramatic skill of the first order, play with an *ensemble*, spirit, and genius, which brings every point of the *libretto*, every happy thought of the composer into prominence, while the orchestra and chorus seem as if inspired by one

spirit, and work together in perfection. Nothing could be better done. The Opera itself is an essentially dramatic work. Of pieces which would make an effect in a drawing-room, there are few—fewer, perhaps, than in Verdi's other works; but in return, this professes more nicety of thought and conception, and the immense superiority of the *libretto* over that of any other opera Verdi has written, gives great advantage in its favour. Critics have already pronounced



SIG. GARDONI.

MDLLE. JENNY LIND.

SIG. LABLACHE.

VERDI'S "I MASNADIERI"—SCENE LAST.

the two first acts of the opera to be the best, and this is undoubtedly the case. The situations themselves in the commencement are more dramatic, and give more scope for the composer's genius; and the last acts have rather too much of the robber's choruses, and present too little perhaps of her who is still the great magnet of attraction, Jenny Lind. The choruses, with the exception of one fine one in the third act, possess less merit than any other part of the opera. The rugged effect of the male voices in unison, which, in the "Lombardi," was a novelty, and was a decidedly dramatic and characteristic one, becomes somewhat wearisome by repetition; and Verdi must seek for other effects if he would avoid the charge of mannerism. A chorus of female voices, in parts, would be a great improvement in the opera, and is decidedly wanting. We must also find some fault with the overture, which consists principally of a violoncello solo. It is true that this is exquisitely performed by Piatini; but it is an innovation, and is a species of economy of labour on the composer's part which cannot be approved of. The fine parts of the opera are Gardoni's first aria, which is exceedingly dramatic, and rendered by him with a force and energy in which one hardly recognises the tender melancholy voice and style of the admirable young artist; the two arias of *Amalia*, "Lo sguardo avea," and "Caro vive;" the finale of the first act, the duet between Jenny Lind and Coletti, which is more remarkable in a dramatic point of view, however, and as a display of genius on the part of these artists, than in any other respect; and the duet of Gardoni and Lablache, which is beautiful, and beautifully performed, and which many consider the gem of the opera. In two situations—in *Carlo's* address to the setting sun, and in *Francesco's* dream—such prominent points in Schiller's tragedy, Verdi had not reached the height of the poet's idea. Perhaps this was impracticable, and that these scenes are unfitted for musical adaptation. It is, however, almost impossible to give a correct judgment of an opera like "I Masnadieri," without a longer study, and greater number of opportunities of hearing it than we have yet enjoyed—the proof thus being that almost all the critics who heard it the second time thought more highly of the work than on the first night of performance; and this has been the case with every one of Verdi's compositions, which have grown into popularity by degrees, and the style of which is gradually supplanting that of works now branded by the new musical school as "vocooco." The only thing to be hoped is, that the rising school of music will keep clear of those exaggerations and mannerisms which at last proved the ruin of the former one. But this is, perhaps, too much to expect.

There is so much to be said and remarked, on a new opera, that we have delayed particularising its performance almost too long for our allotted space. Let it suffice, therefore, at present to say, that those who have not heard it can hardly imagine the beautiful effect of the union of voices such as that of Lind and Lablache, Lind and Coletti, Gardoni and Lablache, &c. They completely fill the ear with their beauty and fulness, and leave an impression hard to be forgotten.

Lablache as the old Bohemian noble, is splendid, as he always is; both from his majestic appearance, his glorious voice, and his noble pathetic acting. Gardoni in voice, in look, in manner, is admirably suited to the most conspicuous character of *Carlo*; and Coletti plays with great talent, a part most disagreeable—that of the atrocious villain, *Francesco*. The music is excellently suited to his voice. One fault only can we find with this otherwise admirable artist; it is a manner he has of obscuring his tones, making them sound hollow and sepulchral, which in certain situations has a most beautiful effect; the constant habit, however, of such a production of voice would be to be regretted, and even now it occasionally impairs the effect his magnificent organ and his admirable taste produce.

As for Jenny Lind, the effect she creates is what it could not fail to be. Her acting; her exquisite perception of the character; her delicious execution of music written for her; her perfect command of her voice, and her higher notes, but to which she gives an inexpressible charm; all this would afford matter for a long dissertation, into which our space will not allow us to enter.

Verdi's new opera "I Masnadieri" was repeated on Thursday to a house crowded in every part, and went off with increased éclat and success. Jenny Lind's execution of the splendid aria "Carlo vive" was received with thunders of applause, and was encored, and the charming duet in the third act, "Ma un ir di pace," between Lind and Gardoni, obtained the same honour. The other pieces favourably received were as successful on this occasion as on the other representations of the opera. The choruses went admirably. Verdi was advertised to conduct, but Balfe was the conductor of the evening. The principal artists were recalled several times, and bouquets innumerable were thrown to the Swedish songstress.

The ballet of "Le Jugement de Paris" concluded the entertainments, in which the unrivalled "Pas de Déeses" was danced by Taglioni, Cerito, and Rosati, who were each applauded to the echo in their variations.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," with its magnificent cast, was repeated on Saturday and Tuesday, the houses on both occasions being remarkably full. On the last mentioned evening, it was a complete overflow, hundreds being unable to obtain admission into the pit, two amphitheatres, and gallery; whilst in the stalls chairs were placed in the passages for amateurs determined not to lose the anticipated treat. The lady-like and interesting demeanour of Mlle. Steffanoni in the *Countess*, has won universal admiration, whilst her clever interpretation of the two arias, "Porgi amor" and "Dove Sono" (Barret's delicious oboe obligato in the latter ought not to be overlooked), has shown that she can accomplish music of every school. Her duo with Grisi, "Sull'aria," has been nightly encored with rapture. The *Diva* is the most natural and unaffected *Giuseppina* we have ever seen—naïve and vivacious—looking the Spanish maiden beautifully; combined with her rich luscious tones, her entire performance of Grisi was quite racy and piquant. Her duo with Tamburini, "Crudel perche," was another certain encore. The jealous, spiteful *Marcellina* is well acted by Madame Bellini, who gained much applause with Grisi in the duo, "Via resti servita." *Cherubino's* pranks have been charmingly represented by Alboni, in the praise of whose singing too much cannot be stated. The canonet, "Voilà le sapete," has been encored every evening. Alboni's animal spirits seem to have a revel in the frolics of the Page. Her by-play throughout was most exhilarating; the mincing gait in the procession, when *Cherubino* is dressed in female attire, provoking much merriment. Marino's *Figaro* has created the greatest sensation in his three songs, "Se vuol ballare," "Non più andrai," and "Aprite un po' quegli occhi." The martial scene was always demanded twice with *furor*, and wonderful singing it certainly is, both for power, compass, and quality; but in the restored air, in which *Figaro* describes the folly of trusting to womankind, Marino's vocalisation was equally as admirable; and but that it comes at the close of the opera, would excite as much enthusiasm as the "Non più andrai." In the concerted pieces his voice told most powerfully. The rich humour of Rover's *Bartolo*, who sings with such ability the fine song of "Vendetta"—the malicious quaintness of Lavia's *Basilio*, with the restored tenor air—and the intoxicated gardener *Antonio* of Polonini—contributed to the beauty of the whole; whilst the polished Count of Tamburini still preserves its inimitable characteristics.

Casati's new ballet of "La Rosière," so charmingly sustained by the mimic power and graceful dancing of Mlle. Fuoco, has been one of the greatest choreographic hits of the season. Her marvellous feats on the *pointes* are universally applauded.

There are now only eight more subscription nights, the two Thursdays, August 12 and 19, being therein included. On Saturday, the 21st, the season terminates. Mr. Beale, the director, is, however, unceasing in his exertions. In addition to Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," produced on Thursday night, it is intended to mount the "Donna del Lago" with great splendour; Grisi, Alboni, Mario, Bettini, the new tenor, Tagliafico, Lavia, Polonini, and Marino, being included in the cast.

The "Gazza Ladra" was thus sustained.—*Ninetta*, Madame Grisi; *Lucia* (the farmer's wife), Madame Bellini; *Fabrizio* (the farmer), Signor Tagliafico; *Giannetto* (his son), Signor Mario; *Pippo* (a country lad), Mlle. Alboni; *Fernando Villabona* (the father of *Ninetta*), Signor Tamburini; *Isacco* (the Jew pedlar), Signor Lavia; *Antonio*, Signor Tullit; *Giorgio*, Signor Polonini; and *Gottardo* (the magistrate), Signor Marino. Every amateur is, of course, aware that the interesting story of "The Maid and the Magpie" supplied to Rossini the libretto for one of his most celebrated operas, the "Gazza Ladra," which was produced at Milan, in the spring of 1817. Its success was enormous, and it soon became not only European, but universal. The "Di piacer" is as familiar all over the world as the "Di tanti palpiti."

The enthusiasm of an audience was never more strongly evinced than at Thursday's execution. The house was crowded in every part by a fashionable auditory, amongst whom we recognised that accomplished amateur the Earl of Westmoreland, now on leave of absence from his diplomatic duties at Berlin; the Marchioness of Douro; Lord Dalhousie, the future Governor-General of India, and the Countess Dalhousie, Sir A. Barnard, the Earl of Munster, Lord A. Lennox, H. Baring Esq., M.P., &c. The overture electrified the house, and the encore was rapturous. Grisi was called for after "Di piacer." Alboni was encored in "Tocchiamo," with fervour. The canon, "Nume benefico," by Grisi, Tamburini, and Marino, was also given twice. Marino was greatly cheered and called for, for his opening air, "Il mio piano." In the second act Alboni had the signal honour of receiving a double encore in the slow movement of the duo, "Ebben per mia memoria." For sentiment and pathos this bit of Alboni's cantabile is perfection. Tamburini, whose acting and singing of the veteran soldier are equally admirable, gave the scene, "Oh! colpo impensato," very finely. He looked the picture of Napoleon, in his making up. The trial scene, with its noble quintour, "Che abisso," went splendidly. The excitement during the last scene, the procession to the place of execution, was immense, so beautifully did Grisi sing and enact *Ninetta*, and Alboni the faithful friend, *Pippo*. The curtain fell amidst repeated rounds of applause for this superb interpretation. Grisi, Alboni, Tamburini, and Marino were called on the stage, the fair vocalists receiving a plentiful floral shower. The only drawback was Mario's hoarseness; an apology was made for the tenor at the beginning of the evening, and he omitted the air, "Vieni fra queste braccia," but sang in all the concerted pieces. The "Gazza Ladra," from the completeness of the cast and the perfection of the *ensemble*, may be pronounced to be another great hit.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The amiable and accomplished vocalist, Miss Rainforth, has commenced the anxieties of managerial responsibility, at this establishment, for a limited number of nights, until the legitimate drama resumes its sway, under Mr. Phelps's direction. Bellini's "Sonnambula" was the opening opera on Monday, Miss Rainforth being the *Amina*, Miss Rebecca Isaacs *Lisa*, Mr. Allen *Elvino*, Mr. Borrali *Count*, and Mr. H. Horncastle the *Alessio*. Mr. Tully conducted the orchestra, and the choral department was well selected. The house was quite full, and the northern amateurs proved that they were as enthusiastic for southern melody as the most rapturous West-end dilettanti. The execution seemed to gratify the audience in every respect, and the encores and ovations were such as must have

highly gratified the hearts of the executants. We wish the fair manager every success in her undertaking.

PRINCESS.

It is smart work to produce two successful pieces in one week; yet the new farce of "Early Closing, or a Night at the Casino," is the second piece brought out by Messrs. Angus Reach and Hamilton within six days. "Fleur de Lys," which we noticed last week, being the first; and both were most favourably received. It is quite a treat at this house, after the flood of rapid translations with which the theatre has been deluged, to get something like an original farce on a home subject; and such "Early Closing" assuredly is. *Miss Jimena Dickeybird* (Miss Emma Stanley) is a species of English grissette—a collar-maker in the employ of Mr. Linenhall (Mr. Granby), a silk mercer, with whose head shopman, Mr. Shandygoff (Mr. Cowell), the young lady is in love. But Mr. Linenhall is a shy old fox, and wishes to establish a flirtation with his fair employee. She is, however, true to her admirer; and the two lay their heads together, with the aid of Mrs. Linenhall (Mrs. Fosbrook), to play the old man a trick. There is to be a Bal Masqué at the Casino, and Miss Dickeybird persuades Mr. Linenhall to take her there; all the others going, as well as Mr. Velvepall (Mr. Compton), an undertaker, who is to play cavalier to Mrs. Linenhall. At the Casino, Mr. Linenhall gets in a row, and when taken by the police, gives his name as Shandygoff, which brings about a smart burlesque of the celebrated scene in "Don César de Bazan," where the hero meets the King of Spain. All is here "blown;" and Mr. Linenhall has a disagreeable lesson read to him—the audience at the same time foreseeing that he will be subjected to further punishment in the "Cauldingle" he will receive at home. The piece was very well played. Mr. Compton, as the undertaker, was delicious; it was just one of those dry quaint character parts in which he is inimitable. His dreary laugh alone became quite a feature. Mr. and Miss Marshall danced a lively pas as two *debardeurs*; and the other ladies and gentlemen exerted themselves to the utmost, and kept the audience lively, in spite of the lateness of the hour, which, to a less amusing piece, would have been certain condemnation. The general applause of the house ratified the complete success of "Early Closing," and we shall be mistaken, if it do not prove a money-drawing and effective bagatelle.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Stirling Coyne is the happiest of farce writers for the Adelphi. He understands the taste of the audience so well, and knows so thoroughly in what dilemmas to place his *dramatis personæ* to the best advantage, that a uniform success awaits his productions. And it is a success of the noisiest kind—the laughter and applause are so continuous and hearty that nobody has any time to reflect on probabilities or unity. We can only scream at seeing Wright in some preposterously awkward predicament; the greater his distress the higher does our gratification ascend, until we get so exhausted, that, did not our practised dramatist know well how to drop the curtain always at the right moment, we should barely have strength left to cheer its fall, or acknowledge the announcement of its repetition every evening until further notice. "How to Settle Accounts with your Landlady" is the broadest of broad farces—one that it is positively cruel to produce this weather in the hottest of hot theatres, into such convulsions are the audience thrown. We despair of telling the plot, for the absurd situations come so closely upon one another that it is impossible to follow them. But, we can inform the reader that Mr. Whittington Widgets (Mr. Wright) is an aspiring tailor, who formerly owed his young landlady, Mary White (Miss Woolgar), a small account, which he intended to liquidate by marrying her. But, with an increase of luck, he forgets his old flame, and aspiring to theatrical acquaintances, establishes a flirtation with an opera dancer, Mademoiselle Cheri Bounce (Miss E. Harding). But Mary, hearing of a supper about to come off, plays him a trick. She dresses up a dummy as herself, and pretends to commit suicide in the water-butt—so unerring Whittington, that she takes his place at the supper table in man's clothes. At last everything is explained; and a hair-dresser at the opera, Jacob Brown (Mr. Munyard), assists in bringing about a satisfactory dénouement. This sketch gives but a faint notion of the fun by which the audience are each moment shaken to pieces with laughter. Mr. Wright's dreadful terror and agonising expedients are well seconded by Miss Woolgar's archness and mischief-making expression; and the other ladies and gentlemen partake of the epidemic, and do their utmost to keep the piece moving. It is scarcely necessary to say that the farce is unequivocally successful; and that those unfortunate mortals who are puzzled just at present how to settle their accounts with their landlady, will have an opportunity of learning for many evenings to come—much longer, for certain, than she will like to wait.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Taking advantage of a popular topic, the proprietor of this charming *à fresco* resort has added a great attraction to those already noticed by us, in the shape of an exact model of Shakespeare's birth-place at Stratford-upon-Avon, from sketches and measurements made purposely by Mr. Forrester, a gentleman better known to the public as "Alfred Crowquill." The elevation is exactly on the same scale as the original, and nothing can exceed the minuteness of the copy, down to the most apparently unimportant detail. The old broken foot pavement of Harley-street, in front of the house, is carefully reproduced, as well as the irregular flags which form the floor of the butcher's shop, which the visitor will recollect; and the double-fronted inscription on the board over the open window—"The immortal Shakespeare was born in this house" is reproduced, with the old faded yellow letters on the black ground, in a manner actually surprising. Every thing has been most carefully attended to; the glass is old and discoloured; the timbers blackened and worm-eaten—not imitated, but really so; and the patches of brick-work cleverly preserved. Indeed, to those who cannot afford time or money just at present to go to Stratford-upon-Avon, we recommend a visit to the Surrey Zoological Gardens; and they will have a most perfect idea of the interesting old building in which our great poet is said to have first seen the light. The model deserves an illustration; but some time ago we gave a sketch of the Shakespeare house, and it would merely be a reproduction of that view. It was a great feature in the attractions, and was surrounded all the evening by a throng of visitors.

Mr. Tyler has it in contemplation, we believe, to hold a Fancy Fair at his Shakespeare House, the proceeds of which will go towards a fund for purchasing the original building. We cannot doubt the success of such an undertaking; and the present fine weather ought to be taken advantage of. A large sum, we are confident, might be raised; and every one assisting at the fête might have something to show for their subscription. Small copies of the monument, in plaster, or likenesses; views, and cheap editions of Shakespeare's works, would have a ready sale, and return at the same time a good profit.

Several of the members of the late SADLER'S WELLS company have been playing at the SURREY during the last week or two, performing the legitimate drama very creditably, and considering all things, to tolerable houses. It is a kind of after-season for the theatre, and under the management of Mr. Kerschner.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—An increased supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, it having amounted to 3210 quarters. To-day the stands were fairly supplied with samples, several of which were the refuse of Monday, owing to which the continuance of fine weather for the crops, and the large exports of foreign grain, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was exceedingly heavy, and to have effected sales a decline in the quotations from Monday of fully 3s per quarter must have been submitted to. But the transactions were so limited that prices were almost nominal. In foreign wheat next to nothing was doing; and, in the few sales concluded, the rates declined quite 2s per quarter. Most of the cargoes now arriving are going into granary. Grinding barley was 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper, with a heavy sale. In other kinds of barley nothing doing. The malt trade was dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. Oats and peas were lower to sell. Indian corn and flour as last advised.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3210; barley, 40; malt, 4340; oats, 250. Irish: Wheat 570; barley, —; malt, —; oats 1330. Foreign: Wheat, 35,490; barley, 11,400; malt, —; oats, 19,500. Flour: 2550 sacks, 15,790 barrels. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 7s 7½d to 7s 10½d; ditto white, 7s 7½d to 7s 10½d; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 6s 7½d to 7s 10½d; ditto white, 7s 7½d to 7s 10½d; Lincoln and Norfolk, malt, 6s 7½d to 7s 10½d; brown do., 6s 7½d to 7s 10½d; Kingston and Ware, 6s 7½d to 7s 10½d; Chevalier, 7s 7½d to 7s 10½d; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s 8½d to 3s 2½d; potato ditto, 3s 8½d to 3s 10½d; Youghal and Cork, black, —s to —s; ditto white, 27s to 30s; tick beans, new, 4s to 4s 4½d; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 4s to 4s 4½d; mangel, 4s to 5s; white, —s to —s; bullers, 5s to 5s 2½d, per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s to 6s; Suffolk, 4s to 5s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4s to 5s per 280lbs. Foreign.—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 3s to 3s 6d per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The *Seed Market*.—Several parcels of new caraway and rapped have been on offer this week. The former have sold at from 3s to 4s per cwt; the latter, 3s to 4s 3d per last. In old seeds, as well as cakes, so little is doing that prices are almost nominal. Linseed, English, sowing, 6s to 6s 6d; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s 6d; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 4s 6d. Hempseed, 5s to 5s 6d per quarter. Coriander, 1s to 2s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Turps, 6s to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) 5s 1d to 5s 3d per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 5s 1d to 5s 3d; ditto, foreign, 5s 10d to 5s 12d per 100; Rapeseed cakes, 27s 10s to 29s 0s per ton. Canary, 6s to 6s 6d per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt. Broad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolitan area from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4½s loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 7s 6d; barley, 4s 8d; oats, 3s 5d; rye, 5s 1d; beans, 6s 1d; peas, 5s 1d; mangel, 4s 6d.

The *Six Weeks' Average*.—Wheat, 8s 8d; barley, 4s 7d; oats, 3s 11d; rye, 6s 11d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

The market continues in a very inactive state, yet last week's quotations are generally supported. The supply on offer is good; but the importers are not very willing to accept present rates.

Sugar.—A good business is doing in all kinds of raw sugars at very full prices. Refined goods are steady, at 5½s for brown, and 5s per cwt for standard lump.

Rice.—The inquiry for all descriptions is in the market, which must be considered heavy. The prices have declined quite 6d per cwt.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have been brought to a conclusion. Out of the 13,981 chests offered, 8000 were sold.

Coffee.—Jamaica is in good request, at very full prices. In other kinds, we have very few sales to report.

Provisions.—Foreign butter is in good request, at fully the late advance in the quotations. The best qualities are now producing from 9s to 9s 6d per cwt. Irish butter is in steady demand, at very full prices. Carlow and Clonmel, 8s to 8s 6d; Carrick and Carrick 8s to 8s 6d; Waterford and Limerick, 8s to 8s 6d; and Sligo, 8s to 8s 6d per cwt. Home-made mutton sold steadily, at 9s to 9s 6d per cwt for fine Dorset; 9s to 9s 6d for middling ditto; 8s to 8s 6d for fine Devon; and 10s to 10s 6d for good fine Dorset. Bacon is firm, and 1s to 1s 2d per cwt dealer, with a very limited supply of really fine quantities on offer. Prime bladdered lard is selling at 5s to 5s 2d per cwt. All other kinds of provisions, including cheese, are quite as dear.

Tallow.—Although very little business is doing in this market, prices are supported. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 4s 3d per cwt. Town tallow is 4s 9d to 4s 10d, and cash, 4s 10d to 4s 11d. We have no alteration to notice in this market, which must be considered heavy.

Oil.—This article is very dull, and prices have declined from 1d to 2d per gallon. Jamaica, 30 to 35 per cent over proof, 3s 10d to 4s per gallon.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes continue to increase, yet the trade is brisk, at from 6s to 12s per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 4s to 4½d; new ditto, 4s 5d to 4s 6d; old clover, 4s to 4½d; new ditto, 4s to 4½d; and straw, 2s 1d to 2s 1½d per load.

Hops (Friday).—The very favourable accounts which have come to hand to-day from Sussex and Kent, relative to the growing crop (which is mostly throwing out strong burs in those districts), have had a most depressing influence upon the demand here for all kinds of hops, and the quotations must be considered from 2s to 3s per cwt lower than on this day last night. We may state, however, that the Farnham district is represented as unhealthy. The duty is freely tacked at £180 000.

Sussex pockets, 13s to 14s 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, 14s to 15s 3s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 15s to 17s 6s per cwt.

Cattle (Friday).—Lambton, 18s; Stewart's, 18s 6d; Whitwell, 17s 9d; Adelaide, 18s; Weymouth, 18s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market, to-day, being the time of year considered, tolerably well supplied with beasts as to number, and the weather unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was very dull, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per lb—the highest currency for the best So. Is (which were very scarce) not exceeding 4s 10d per lb, and at which a clearance was not effected. There were on offer 324 hogs, 1600 sheep and lambs, and 192 calves from abroad, in very middling condition. The numbers of sheep being on the increase, the sale for that description of stock was heavy, yet Monday's prices were mostly supported. Prime Down lambs were disposed of at all currencies—viz., from 6s to 6s 4d per lb; but the value of other breeds had a downward tendency. Calves were in great supply, and heavy demand at 2d per lb 8s 6d average. The pork trade was dull, at late rates. Much cows moved off heavily, at from 15s to 21s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beef, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 8d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; small hogs, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 923; cows, 193; sheep and lambs, 13,420; calves, 616; pigs, 277. Newcastle and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade here to-day, and, in some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency.

Per 8lb, by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; middling ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lamb, 5s 0d to 5s 2d.

ROBERT HEBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Money Market continues rather "tight," good bills not being convertible under five-and-a-half per cent., and loans upon security at short dates commanding six per cent. The approaching 4th of August will try many of the Manchester and silk-houses. Payments have been generally on a very large scale, for some weeks past. This may be attributed to bills renewed during the late pressure, gradually falling due. The Hamburg Exchanges were rather more favourable last post, and the American Exchanges are not reported worse by the mail just arrived.

There was considerable heaviness in the English Funds at the opening of the Market on Monday, and a fall of nearly six shillings in the Corn Market scarcely advanced the price. The last quotations were for Money, 88½; for Account, 88½. More firmness was perceptible on Tuesday, and prices advanced to 88½ for Money, at which quotations they closed. Although the transactions on Wednesday were very limited—Election tactics absorbing the attention of the dealers—Consols, notwithstanding, advanced about ½ per cent. On Thursday, the high position on the poll maintained by the Liberal party in the City Election, gave additional firmness to prices, and 88½ was the closing quotation for Money. This advance in Consols is rather unusual at a period that money is worth five per cent on the Stock Exchange, and very scarce even at that price. Exchequer Bills are heavy, and have been but little dealt in. Bank Stock is rather firmer. At closing it quoted—Bank Stock, 197; Reduced, 89½; Consols, 88½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 90½; Long Annuities, Expire Jan. 5, 1850, 94½; India Stock, 243; India Bonds, £1000, 3; Consols for Opening, Aug. 26, 89½; Exchequer Bills, 1½d, £1000, 11 pm; £500, 10 pm; Ditto, Small, 15 pm.

American finances are now exciting some interest among the unfortunate holders of stocks issued by the "repudiating" states. Indiana has displayed a slight approach to honesty, and Illinois now comes forward with a project. It appears that the issue of the bonds has been conducted upon such loose principles that several classes numbered alike are in circulation.

Thus (says the proclamation) it is "impossible at the present time to determine the precise amount of the indebtedness of the State, its character, and when payable." And an act has accordingly been passed calling in all out-standing bonds, in order that new ones may be substituted—a measure which is not essential to enable the State to correct its blunders, since a resumption would answer the purpose. To insure the desired end, a singular mode of compulsion has been resorted to, consisting of nothing less than the virtual repudiation of all such bonds as shall not be presented within a certain period from the date of notice. "All indebtedness," it is coolly declared "not surrendered within 18 months after notice given by the State to exchange, shall not be entitled to the benefit of any law which may be passed to pay interest on the State debt."

This is quite in consonance with all the resurreptions of payment hitherto made. One good effect, however, may result from it. Bonds which have been looked upon as waste paper will now help to keep up the equilibrium of the exchanges, while, to the parties holding them, anything in the shape of payment from such a source must be regarded as a God-send.

Transactions in the Foreign Market continue on such a limited scale, and consequently the variations are so trifling, that to record prices would be little better than a series of daily repetitions. Dutch and Chilean Stocks were dealt in on Wednesday to a moderate extent; and on Thursday the house was nearly empty from the excitement attending the City election. The last prices are (nominally in most instances), for Chilean Bonds, 6 per Cent, 92; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 12 Guin. 56½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 5 per Cent, 19; Do., for the Account, 19½; Russian Bonds, 111½; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 4½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 57½; Ditto Four per Cent Certificates, 90½.

The Share Market has not been active, but prices were firmer towards the close of the week; the setting having rather a favourable effect. At closing, Birmingham and Oxford Junction quoted 17; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 8½; Bristol and Exeter, Thirids, 15; Buckinghamshire, 1 dis.; Eastern Counties, 19½; Ditto, Perpet., 5 per cent, No. 2, 2½ pm; East Lanc., 18½; East Lincolnshire, 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 67½; Great Northern, 3½; Ditto, London and York Extension, 2; Great North of England, 236½; Ditto, New, £30, 69½; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 19½; Ditto, New £17 Shares, 10; Hull and Selby, 106; Leeds and Bradford, 93½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 54½; Ditto, Consolidated Eighties, 13; London and North West, 174; Ditto, ditto, New Shares, 11½; Lynn and Ely, 24½; Midland, £50 Shares, 9½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 96; Newcastle and Berwick, 28½; Newcastle and Berwick, New, 9½; Northern Counties Union, 2½; North British, 31½; Ditto, Half Shares, 14½; Ditto, Thirids, 2½; North Staffordshire, 104; Royston and Hitchin, 14 dis.; Scottish Central, 27½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 2½; South Staffordshire, 1 dis.; South Eastern and Dover, 36; Ditto, New (ditto £10), 5½; South Wales, 11; West Cornwall, 1½; York and Newcastle, Preference, 12½; York and North Midland, 85; Ditto, Extension, 42; Ditto, Preference, 15½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 26½; Boulogne and Amiens, 14½; Bord., Toul., and Cotte (Constituted), 2½; Madras, ½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Real del Monte, Unregistered, 2½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was no material fluctuation yesterday in the English House. Consols closed at 88½ for Money, and 89 for Account. Money continued scarce. It was settling day in the Foreign Exchange, but prices were not affected. Shares were flat, with little doing.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNOUNCED.

E. MESNARD and J. HUDSON, Sunderland, &c., merchant. W. BULL, Little Love-lane, City, stock manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

G. DUPLAN, Regent's-place, Westminster, dealer. J. KIRKLAND, New-street, Covent-garden, grocer. T. PRIESTLEY, Bedford, grocer. G. WESTRIP, St. Peter's-street, Newington, cab master. J. S. ARCHER, Paternoster-row, tallow chandler. C. BURTT, Lower Mitchen, Surrey, chemist. F. WIGGINS, Union-street, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, horse contractor. W. JACKSON, Trimmers, Cheshire, joiner. H. EVANS, Hoar, Derbyshire, builder. J. H. DENNER, Nottingham, plumber. F. C. HUSENETH, Bristol, wine merchant. D. WATKINS, Abchurch-lane, shoemaker. J. GALE, Live Oaks Farm, Monmouthshire, wine merchant. G. HENWOOD, Leeds, carver.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

NELSON and WILKIE, Edinburgh, bookellers. J. STEEL, Glasgow, shopman. L. V. FLATOUT, Edin'burgh, merchant. W. BOYD, Glasgow, horse dealer. A. STEWART, Glasgow, ship chandler. A. SPEIRS, Glasgow, manufacturer. J. Low, Hilton, writer.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, by Mr.

BEARD, Patentee, are taken daily at
34, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER;
85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; and the
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET.
"Mr. Beard's Portraits are most brilliant, life-sized, and

A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at the West End of LONDON
has a **VACANCY** in his Establishment for a Respectable Youth as an **APPRENTICE**.—Unusual advantages are offered to any Young Man desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of his Profession.—Apply to **M. S. B. 18, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C. 4.**

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.
Imported direct by **HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, London, W.** This Claret can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be transmitted for trial.

GREEN-GINGER WINE is the most refreshing, wholesome and palatable cordial that has yet been produced. The original makers of this delightful beverage have the fac-simile of their signature affixed to the labels of each bottle. Observe the name, "**JOHN STIVENS and CO.**" over the neck of each bottle.—May be had, wholesale, at the **Manufactory, Bristol**; **Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London**; **Duke-street and Henry-street, Liverpool**; or of respectable shopkeepers in Town and Country.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Hettel's Patent Capsule. **JOSEPH STOCKTON**, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-street, Strand.

MAKING—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, begs to inform the Public she has NOT removed, as has been stated by a person using the name, but continues to give Lessons at her original establishment, in Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be substantiated by reference to Pupils. Millinery Rooms—Paper Models.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—We beg to notify to all Railway Companies, that having secured Letters Patent in all parts of Europe as well as America for our "ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC CONVERTER," we shall, on and after the 12th of next month (August), be ready to exhibit its advantages over all other Telegraphs, and to demonstrate its Certainty, Power, and Simplicity, with a Thousand Miles of Wire, and through a Larger Number of Instruments than can be used under any other system.

JAMES YOUNES, TEA DEALER, &c., begs to inform his extensive connections that he has removed from No. 45, Ludgate-hill, to more commodious premises, No. 36, Farringdon-street, City, and that he has now in Stock an extensive and choice selection of the most superior and choice teas, of the superior qualities and prices which he cannot fail to meet with the approval of a discerning and judicious public. He has the pleasure of informing the numerous customers for Warton's celebrated and invaluable Ewald's Tea, that he has been appointed sole agency for the house of Warton, at Paris, and that the Ewalds are regularly imported.

WINDOW BLINDS.—**TYLOR and PACE**, general window blind manufacturers, 3, Queen-street, three doors from Cheapside. Venetian blinds, 8d. per square foot; Holland roller blinds, 6d.; Holland spring ditto, 8d.; Union roller blinds, 4d.; perforated zinc blinds, in mahogany frames, 1s. 6d.; gauze wire ditto, 1s. 10d.; outside blinds of striped cloth, 1s. 3d.; transparent blinds, each, 12s., 18s., 24s., 30s., 42s., and upwards. Detailed lists of prices forwarded on application, post free.

AIR GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely new and further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now on sale, adapted by REILLY Jun., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea Fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, Fish with harpoons, &c. &c. Prices commencing at 55s. each, pump and apparatus complete.—(See Treatise, price 6d.; by post, 8d.)—REILLY Gun-maker, Elizabethan Building, New Oxford-street—REMOVED FROM 316, HOLBORN.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. They are made of every size, and for all purposes to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c., Strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deep Boxes of all sizes, on sale, and made to order, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

BED FEATHERS, PURIFIED by STEAM with PATENT
MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet and free from dust.
Mixed 1s. 0d. per lb. Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 0d. per lb.
Gray Goose 1s. 4d. Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 6d.
Foreign ditto 1s. 8d. Best Dantzic ditto 3s. 0d.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent

TO LADIES.—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—GRAFFEY'S
DEPILATORY, price 4s. 6d., is the only antidote to Superfluous Hair on the face,
neck, or arms, removing them without trouble, risk, or injury. For the convenience of par-
ties in the country, S. G. will forward a sample (price 6d.) on receipt of 32 postage
stamps. Observe the address, 23, Warwick-street, Regent-street. Also, the proprietor of the
POMPEIAN HAIR DYE, price 5s. 6d., of infallible efficacy; and GRAFFEY'S BALMA, for
the Growth of Hair, price 2s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Druggists.

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.—Many a Gentleman whose head was rapidly losing its natural ornament has, by the use of OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, recovered his locks, and found them curling in more than it is worth luxuriance; and many an elegant woman, who was dismayed at the diminution of her most valuable decoration, has, by applying this active restorative, imparted a salutary vigour to her tresses, which have again waved and wantoned in exuberance and beauty; 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices.—Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house.

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which **GOWLAND'S LOTION** is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexion. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion, both from the effects of untoward males, and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and sustaining the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned.

"**ROBT. SHAW, London,**" is in white letters, on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 9d. and

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, the cheapest
and most speedily efficacious article offered to the public, warranted to stop the hair from falling off; also, to thicken the same, and to free the bald immediately from scurf. Sold by Ashley, post-office, Brighton, in bottles, half-pints 9s. 6d., and tins, 4d. each.

may be had from all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the kingdom.—Wholesale by, Ashley, Brickton; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Pount, Strand, near Temple-bar; Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church-yard; and at Hovenden's, Crown-street, Finabury. Numerous Testimonials with each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—MESSRS. A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the strenuous of some blunders who have attempted to imitate the above.

[illegible]

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE; the only
Dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-dyeing, but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple taint common to all other dyes.—**BOTANIC WATER and BEAR'S GREASE.** When the hair is becoming thin and falling off, the only effectual remedy, besides shaving the head, is the use of the two above-named articles, applied alternately—the Botanic Water to cleanse the roots from sour, and, as a stimulant, and the Bear's Grease as a nourisher.—**THE NEW, TONIC RICE**

thoroughly cleansing between the teeth, when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. The hair warranted never to come out.—THE UNION and TRIPLE HAIR BRUSHES. The DOUBLE ANTI-PRESSURE NAIL BRUSH. The MEDIUM SHAVING BRUSH. The RAILWAY STROP and POWDER. The above new and elegant articles, in addition to a very extensive assortment of beautiful PERFUMES, are the sole Manufactures and Inventions of Messrs. ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120, Bishopgate-street, London.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New-read, London.--
REPORT of RICHARD TOTHILL, Esq., of Heavitree, near Exeter, M.R.C.S.L., for 1847.—I have now for twelve years conducted the Exeter Hygeian Dispensary, wherein the poor of Exeter and its neighbourhood have been treated gratuitously with Mr. Morrison's pur-
gative.

Vegetable Medicine of the British College of Heth, and I am still more confirmed in my opinion (from practical experience, not in one or two cases, but in hundreds) that the Hygeian System is founded in truth. The cases which have been cured by that excellent medicine have not been of a common character, being, as I may say, the incurables of the hospitals at Exeter, it being only after trying all sorts of treatment that patients have recourse, as a last resort, to the Hygeian Medicines. The names of the parties and their addresses are recorded in my book for the inspection of the public. I have treated upwards of 300 poor na-

ents during the past year, and have now about 150 on the Dispensary books. In conclusion, beg to return my sincere thanks to the subscribers to the Dispensary.

July, 1847. (Signed) RICH. TOTHILL, Surgeon, &c.

THE GOODWOOD PRIZE PLATE.

The Race Plate of this year consists, as heretofore, of three Pieces; two of them being, as designated in sporting phrase, "Cups;" but, productions of a much higher grade of art than the Cups of old. It is somewhat extraordinary that so little taste should have been displayed in these works, intended to grace the sideboards and buffets of our ancestors, and to be handed down from one generation to another. Yet a less ornamental vessel than the olden Race Cup, mostly a

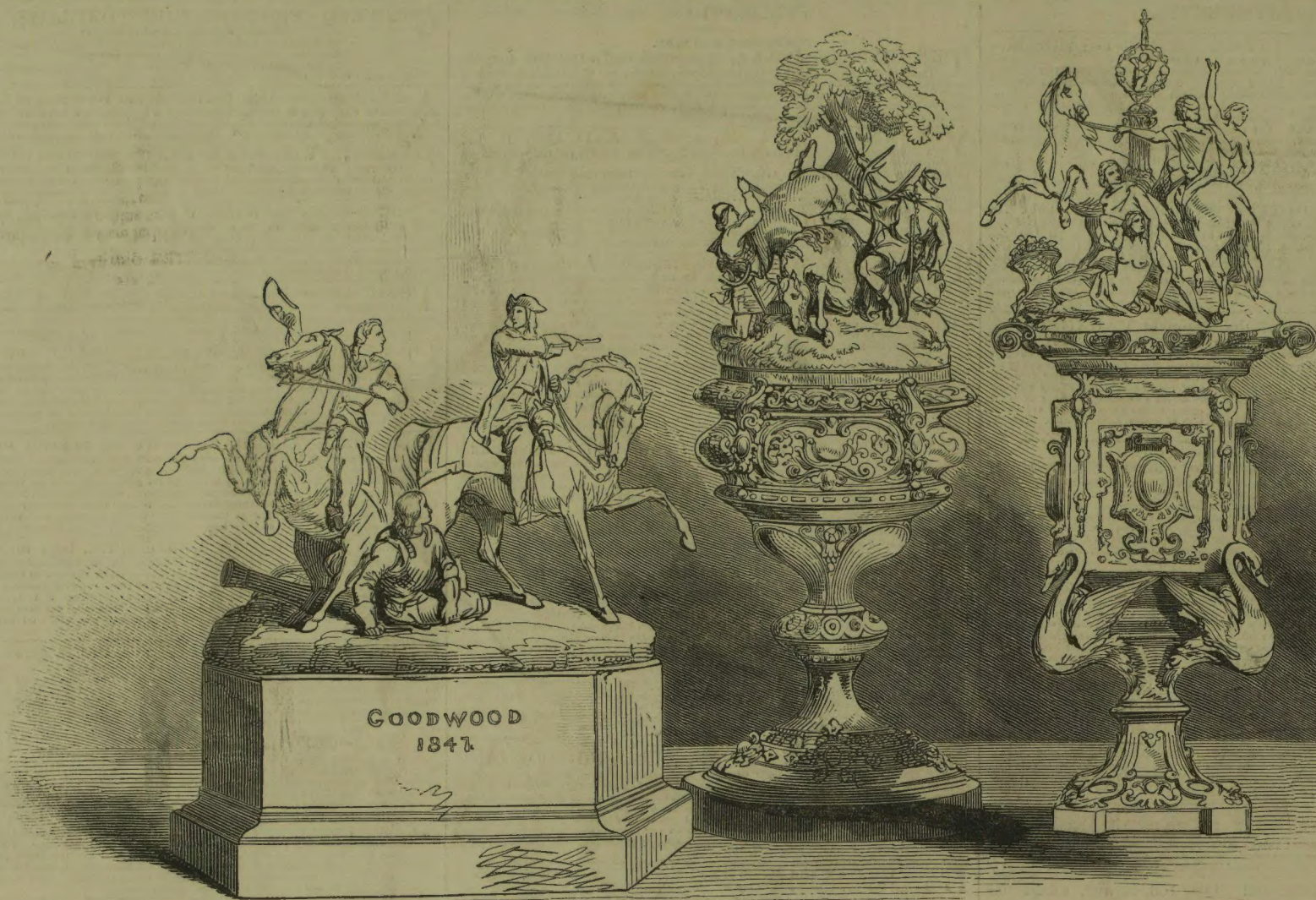
In two of this year's Goodwood Prizes, the old "Cup" fashion has been returned to by Mr. Cotterill, but with a higher feeling of classic art than has hitherto been manifested in this class of works. The Cup form is preserved, and upon the covers are grouped graceful statuettes: the whole in excellent harmony.

One of these Cups or Vases is in the florid style of the 15th century; with coral and scroll enrichments. The figures on the cover represent Alexander II., King of Scotland, rescued from the fury of a stag, by Colin Fitzgerald, one of his attendants. The horse of the monarch has fallen, and he himself lies helpless; and the stag is about to gore the King with his antlers, when Colin Fitzgerald

lances his knife into the animal just in time to save his Royal master. The composition is remarkable for its vigour and variety of action, and the graceful introduction of the tree which overshadows the group. The stag, the horse, and the head of the deer-bound, are also very cleverly modeled. The weight of

The Second Cup has on the cover a group strictly classical: it represents Asar and Pollux carrying off Phoebe and Talyra, the beautiful daughters of King Leacippus. Thus, there are four figures besides the horses, all spiritedly designed; and, in the centre, upon an ornamental column, within a wreath of roses is the God of Love, while above burns an emblematic flame.

The Cup itself is in the Nuremberg Cliche-Canto style; the accessories which form the reliefs, and the supporters around the stem, represent swans, and the eggs from which the twins, Castor and Pollux, are fabled to have sprung. The weight of this Cup is 277 ounces; height, 33½ inches. We have repeatedly spoken in high terms of Mr. Cotterill's designs; but in



THE GOODWOOD PRIZE PLATE.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

sculpturesque composition and beauty of ornament, we consider him never to have produced anything superior to these Cups. They have been exquisitely manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

The Third Prize is from a design by Mr. Frank Howard, modeled by Mr. Alfred Brown, and manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of Bond-street. It is not a Cup, but a group of Statuettes, representing Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, acting as Aide-de-Camp to William the Third, at the memorable Siege of Namur, in the year 1695. The Duke, after this service, became one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to George the First, and died at Goodwood, on May 27, 1723. The choice of the above incident in the life of an ancestor of the present noble owner of Goodwood, is peculiarly felicitous, for to his Grace's liberality are the public indebted for the sports there. The Group is spirited, life-like throughout, and is a very fine specimen of this class of composition. The portraiture, character, and costume are excellent; the King, whose horse is comparatively quiet, is giving his final orders to the Duke of Richmond, whose steed impatiently struggles to carry the noble rider on his mission.

THE STARTING TELEGRAPH.

THIS most useful and simple addition to the practical matériel of the Turf, is the invention of Cornelius Stovin, Esq., of the South Western Railway, a gentleman of great experience in the application of signals to the general purposes of locomotion. In the present instance, he has adapted the system to racing—and there cannot be a doubt about its success.

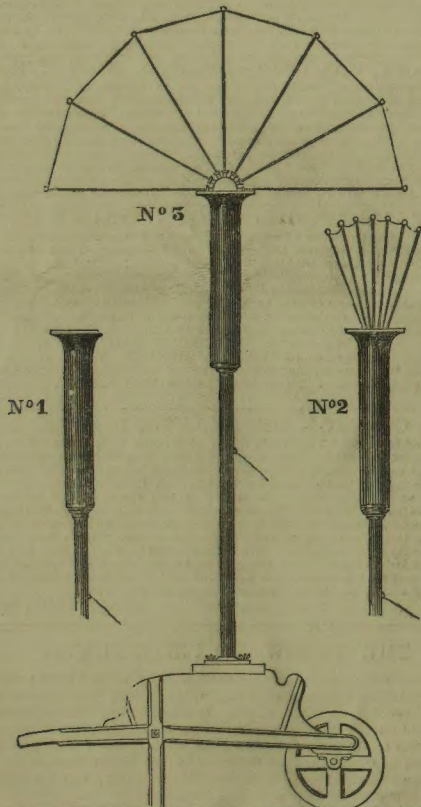


FIG. 1.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 2.

Our Sketches—for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the inventor—represent, first, the machine as it is seen when out of work—a tube of brass, affixed to a wheelbarrow, for the better facility of moving it from place to place. The second Sketch shows the descent of the fan into the tube, when the spring which supports it is withdrawn. The third Sketch represents the fan-set—previous to the start. It is placed a hundred yards or so in front of the person employed to start the horses. From the spring supporting the rod from which the fan branches, a thin line passes to the starter. The jockeys look to this fan alone for the signal to go; so long as it remains up, they must keep behind the post. When the starter is satisfied with the order of his field, he draws the line, and, in consequence of a heavy weight being attached to the rod, the fan collapses and falls into the tube instantly.

Such is the mere outline of the principle, a most ingenious and welcome addition to the improvements in the business of the Turf, which the last few years have introduced. It will be seen that this invention made its *début* this week at Goodwood.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.